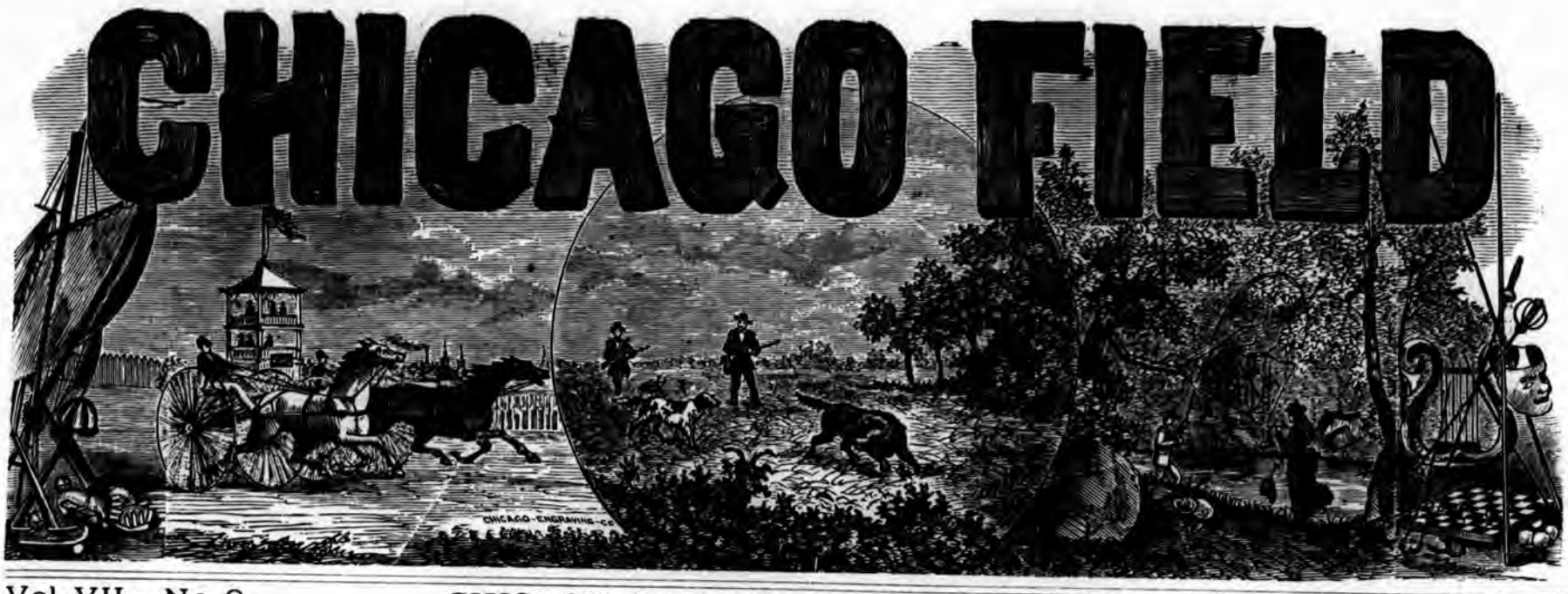


Vol. VII.--No. 9. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877. $4.00 Per Year.

On Cash River.

BY MESTIER.

Arriving in St. Louis we found our friend Duke with an express wagon to receive our traps. Plute was at the Iron Mountain depot with the hounds awaiting our coming; the minnows were in the buckets, the provisions all laid in and the most essential preparation, Henry, the ebony cook, was on hand. In less than an hour the whistle of the locomotive sounded brakes off and away we went, a happy jolly crowd, consisting of five as good sportsmen as could well be gotten together, with one of the best camp cooks that it has ever been my good fortune to know.

After a long day's tramp over logs, marshes and hills, the tired and hungry human system delights in the substantial and delicious repasts that the sportsman alone enjoys. We were bound for the swamps of Arkansas and on arriving at our station we were heartily received and provided for by our friend Boaz; and by the way if you or any of your readers should happen to be traveling on the Iron Mountain railroad, do not neglect when you reach Walnut Ridge station to step in the dining room and enjoy one of the very best meals that is set at any station on any railroad in these United States; our jovial friend Boaz will be there to receive you, and his excellent wife not far away. If you can spare a day it will well repay you to stop off. Tell Mr. Boaz you want a hunt or fish, and the word of "Mestier" for it you will have a jolly time, as he delights in doing the agreeable, and is an enthusiastic sportsman.

The traps were placed in the wagon, and the party seated on boxes, tents, or in any way that they could find a safe position. We knew that we had nine or ten miles of dangerous road before us. Our friend Boaz cracked the whip and four spirited horses sprang to their work. Away we went leaving railroads and habitations of man far behind us, our hearts beating wild with hope, knowing we were to have recreation from the oppressive business cares of life, that we were for the time being burying ourselves in the grand old forests. An unlucky mud-hole into which the wheels of the wagon went down with a sudden jerk, sent our cook into the air to alight sprawling in the soft mud, from which he emerged showing his ivories, and insisting that as his life was not insured he would walk the remainder of the way. A little further on, and the end of a log protruding out into the road was struck by the fore wheel of the wagon, and the wagon lurched and disturbed the equipoise of Duke, who was seated high up on a box; by an effort we saved him from a fall that would not have been pleasant, saying the least of it. By this time the remainder of the party were getting cold and preferred walking; and now we are all attention, for just at this moment a setter dog that was following the wagon was heard to "yelp," "yelp" just to our right, and in the next moment a fine doe sprang across an old road that lead to our right a few hundred yards ahead of us Guns were snatched from the wagon, shells inserted and preparations made to give the next one a grand reception. On examining for signs we found indications that "they were here."

Our camp was pitched on the banks of the Cash River—a tributary, I believe, of the Black. Of course this day was spent in arranging things, and after a hearty meal, smoke and camp conversation, we retired to our very comfortable night quarters. The next morning we were up and off at the dawn of day; and now why should I in detail give you our experience from day to day? Suffice it to say, we found game in abundance; deer, turkeys, ducks, squirrels, minks, muskrats, woodcocks, in fact, a sportsmen's paradise. Turkeys were very abundant; five of us killed eleven one morning in less than an hour. The dogs had been put in a thicket with the expectation of jumping an old buck, but instead of the antlered monarch about fifty turkeys came "heeling it" before the deep baying of the hounds, and as they came to the edges of the thicket took flight for the oak trees. Then we went for them. Ask Duke and Koester if they were heavy before they got into camp. The morning's hunt being spoiled Duke and Koester took the turkeys and started for camp, three miles away. Hank said he would strike off towards a cypress swamp that lay about two miles above camp, while Plute and I concluded to take the dogs and go down a slough that made into the Cash River, a mile or so above our camp. Not long after starting, the dogs jumped a fine young buck, and although we saw him several times as they brought him around we could not get a shot at him. The afternoon was so lovely and the great old trees so handsomely garbed in their November foliage, the birds sang so sweetly and all nature was so resplendent that we loitered by the wayside enjoying the grandeurs of the occasion. Before we were aware of it night was upon us and we several miles from camp. We knew our course and struck out in earnest for camp. We knew that we had to cross a deep-tangled cypress swamp, and reassured, we exerted ourselves to do so before the darkness would make it difficult for us to find our way. It was pitch dark when we struck the swamp, and in endeavoring to cross it we got tangled, half bewildered, and almost lost. While discussing the probabilities of getting through we heard the report of Hank's gun just below us. Supposing him to be lost Plute gave the usual signal—the hoot of the owl; another report of his gun and we started for him, knowing he was firing at game, as he could distinctly hear the signal given by Plute, and would have recognized and answered in the same way if he was not amongst game. We found him shooting at turkeys on the roost. They were perched on the tall cypress trees that grew in the swamp. He had three or four, and with what we had it made all of us a good load; and now came trouble in that swamp. Hank insisted that camp was in one direction and Plute and I insisted it was in another, and as we recognized in Hank the better woodsman, we surrendered to what we were satisfied was wrong, because of our distrusting our own judgments. That was a serious tramp over logs, tree tops, through briars, brush and swamps. We tried to get recognition from the camp by firing off several guns in succession, but failed in every effort. The old woodsman will ask why we did not go by the stars. Ah! if we could have had star-light not one of that trio but could have struck a bee-line for camp. As night came on, nature, which bestowed upon us in that deep wilderness such a magnificent afternoon made the contrast the stronger by hiding the stars behind dark threatening clouds. It was dark brother woodsman; so dark that the moss on the trees could not be seen. We staggered along and that I may not call up that dismal dark night and its haps and mishaps we will make one long stride over the tedious tramp from the cypress swamp to Cash River. We knew then we were above camp and all that we had to do was to follow the stream down to where the boys were awaiting our coming. About eleven o'clock, the blazing wood from the camp-fire told us that our tramp was almost over and that we were within smelling distance of the roast turkey, broiled venison steak and steaming coffee that awaited us. "Did we enjoy it?" you ask. Far more than the most powerful monarch of the world enjoys the refined and epicurean dishes with which the royal table is furnished. After appeasing the demands of a craving stomach we recited the night's adventure to eager ears while enjoying the soothing comforts of our meerschaums.

One morning Hank and I concluded to go for the turkeys before they got off their roost. We skirted along up the edge of the cypress swamp until we thought we were about at the right place, when we struck into the swamp. As I got across, just on the edge, hearing a turkey fly from a tree a few paces in advance of me, I sat down and waited for day-light, knowing that I was among them. When the Eastern heavens began to show signs of coming day. I hid myself in an old tree top, and when it was light enough for me to see I could hardly believe my own eyes.

The tree tops were literally alive with turkeys. I waited till they began to fly down from their roosts, and then commenced calling; at the first call the heavens and earth seemed to answer. Turkeys here, turkeys there, turkeys everywhere. I shall never forget the sensations of that morning. I enjoyed it many a morning after I had returned home as, lying awake, in my bed, I again and again, in imagination, hid myself in that old tree-top beside the cypress swamp and heard the call of those turkeys.

Yes, there were black bears in the cane-brake, but we did not kill any—not because we did not desire to but because we could not. The nearest we came to capturing "bar meat" was one morning Hank, Plute and myself went up the river to where we had been told bears had been seen. Soon after getting into the locality the dogs opened out in a way that Plute and I, at once, determined they were not after a deer. They ran about half a mile away and seemed to have come to a halt and commenced baying some animal. Plute said "a bear," and off he jumped at full speed; I after him. In crossing a high piece of ground where the dogs started from we came to an old rotten log that had been recently turned over and pulled to pieces as is done by the black bear only. Of course then it was a bear and the dogs had brought him to bay and were then not a quarter of a mile away making the woods resound with their angry baying at bruin. I somehow got in the lead of Plute, and when I tell you that I made good time in going that quarter of a mile, I but tell you the truth. When I came in sight of the dogs they were making a furious attempt at drawing from behind the roots of a tree that had been blown down, the yellow clay covering the roots, some animal. Their heads were turned in the direction of the supposed bear, and they were making frantic efforts to dislodge the bear that had taken refuge behind the roots of the tree, but as often as they would advance, the bear would seem to be ready for them, and they would turn back. I rushed up all excitement with gun cocked ready to shoot; turning a little to the right behind the dogs within thirty feet of where bruin had backed up behind the roots of the tree against the trunk I cautiously peeped around that I might get a good shot. About this time one of the dogs seeing me so near made a bolder rush than had been made before, and as he jumped back the bear, for such I was sure it was, followed him out so that I caught sight of it. Bang went the gun, in went the dogs, and about that time a familiar odor filled the air that came not from bruin, and to add to my misfortune Plute came up about that time and sang out: "Call the dogs away, it is a pole cat." Will I ever hear the last of the killing of that bear on Cash river! In life I fear not.

We had the finest fishing in the river that it has ever been my good fortune to enjoy. Bass, croppie, channel, cat and other species of the finny tribe all paid tribute to our well stocked larder. The end must come to all earthly paradises, and when the time again rolls round that ushers in the frosty mornings and genial suns of November, I desire no greater happiness than can be found on the banks of the Cash River with Duke, Hank, Plute, Koester and Henry the cook, as companions.

Carlinville, Ill., April 6, 1877.

L. H. SMITH, Esq., (Dog Whip), Strathroy, Canada.

DO THEY EAT THEM?—Vail, Iowa, March 31, 1877. —*Editor Chicago Field:*—Prairie chickens do eat grasshoppers, and here, where the ground is full of eggs, the prairie chickens make grasshopper eggs their principle diet. I have examined a number of chickens that were killed by flying against the telegraph wires and they all had their crops full of grasshopper's eggs. I think prairie chickens and other birds we have do more to destroy the pests than prairie fires in May. I am trying to persuade the farmers to burn the prairie grass now so as not to destroy the chicken's nests in May. The grasshopper's eggs are principally on prairie breakings, and corn and stubble fields. Very few were deposited last Fall on the prairies; the ground was too hard. I do not believe there will be enough grasshoppers hatched this season on the prairies to feed the chickens and other birds, so they will have to wait until the hoppers are large enough to fly from the fields onto the prairies before the prairie grass can be burned to effectually kill them, and then any wide awake hopper can keep out of the way of the fire. I think Hampton the best place for the field trials on prairie chickens, and Septembar 1st the right time to hold them. Then fine the dogs for flushing. LODEBOLT.

HENNEPIN NOTES.—Hennepin, Ill., April 5, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—A relentless war is now in progress against the ducks. A party from Joliet is now here Some very creditable bags have been made. Arm. Waugh, of this place, on Tuesday, shot ninety-five. Dressed ducks now sell here for $1 per dozen.

Fishing is pretty fair; provided a man will rest content with a mess of cat-fish. So soon as the river falls, the finny tribe will have to suffer.

Our thick-set circuit clerk put in the whole day Wednesday duck shooting. He got nary duck, but got caught in a rain storm. COLONEL CRAMPTON.

The Horse.

Latest Turf Gossip from England.

From our Resident Correspondent.]

LONDON, March 24.

"A lord in trouble" in England is sure to form the subject matter of much gossip all over the world. Lord Marcus Beresford has been making a fool of himself and has had to pay pretty smartly for the luxury; playing the fool is a luxury that has to be paid for. The Lord Marcus Beresford scandal is only another tale of "spider and the fly," with the variation that the fly walked into the spider's parlor, unasked, and gave him a thrashing. Lord Marcus is a brother of the present Marquis of Waterford, an officer in the Seventh Hussars, and well known on the turf as an excellent cross country jockey. Wanting to raise a little ready coin, he applies, it would appear by letter, to a money lending solicitor and obtains, minus the charges and interest, which are deducted, a thousand pounds; but not finding it convenient to meet the debt, when the bill came due, his Lordship was charged £25 per month for its renewal, and among other unpleasantnesses which arose out of the proceeding, the "financial agent" charged his customer with "deliberate falsehood;" this was too much for our jockey friend, so he betook himself, provided with "a man to bail him out," to the spider's, and there, being personally unknown, gained admittance to "the parlor," *by giving a false name* and then and there *demanded an apology for being called a liar*, rather a "paddyism;" but then his lordship *is* Irish and that is generally looked on as a reasonable excuse for almost anything short of manslaughter. As Mr. Moneylender, Tidy, by name refused to give the apology demanded, the "noble swell" turned the key and put it in his pocket so that his victim should have no witnesses—and then proceeded to leather his man to his hearts content even to kicking him after he had him down. The *fracas* and rumpus brought to the scene the brother and clerks, who broke open the door and released their Mr. Tidy—he must have looked rather *untidy* on that occasion—from his ungrateful debtor. After a second assault on the other Mr. Tidy the pugilistic young lord expressed his readiness to be given into custody for said he "I've got a man down stairs to bail me out and it 'll only cost a b—y fiver." Innocent Hibernian, to think he could enjoy the sport of mashing up in his own den, even a fly-sucking, money-lending spider at the cost of a modest fiver. The magistrate who heard the case in the first instance, declined to treat it as a common assault and very properly sent it for trial; and on Thursday, before assistant Judge Ealin, Q. C., and a full bench of county magistrates my lord was arraigned on the treble charge of "grievous bodily harm—actual bodily harm—and common assault." After a long and patient hearing he was found by the jury "guilty" on the third count only. The assistant judge then consulted with the bench as to the punishment and after an absence of half an hour returned into court and, pointing out the enormity of the offence, said: "It is not merely a gross and deliberate breach of the peace, but a violent personal attack, in the committing of which you seem to set at naught every social and loyal consideration, you went to the house of the prosecutor and obtained admission to his room under an assumed name and, finding him alone, you locked the door and proceeded with the utmost deliberation first to threaten and abuse him, and then to assault him. I shall make no reference to the language which you addressed to him. More than this, when he was helpless on the ground you kicked him. Acts such as these admit of no justification; but it has been urged by your learned counsel in extenuation of this lawless and audacious behavior, that you were under the impression that Mr. Tidy had spoken of you in terms reflecting upon your truth and honor, and that, smarting under the treatment you had received in action brought against you and for which you thought he was responsible, you unfortunately gave rein to an excessive and not unnatural fit of temper. Now, true it is the law has always a regard to human infirmities, and in awarding punishment for acts of violence committed upon sudden provocation, makes due allowance for the feelings springing from a sense of wrong and injustice. But when the blood has had time to cool, and resentment take the form of meditatated vengeance any unlawful violence assumes a malicious character and the original provocation cannot be urged in excuse of it. * * * * * * * * We must mark our sense of what was undoubtedly a very grave offence, and in doing so we have carefully taken into consideration all the circumstances which have been laid before us in this simple matter. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you pay a fine of £100 to the Queen and that you be imprisoned till that fine be paid; and that you enter into your own recognisance in the sum of £500 to keep the peace especially towards the plaintiff; and we shall also order you to pay the costs of the prosecution, and I may say you will be subject to an imprisonment of three months unless the costs be sooner paid." And now came a point which has probably never before disgraced the majesty of the law; Lord Marcus had not the needful, not even for the fine, awaiting the costs of the prosecution which could not on the moment be added up, and in ordinary cases the prisoner would have assuredly been committed to goal till he could pay, as indeed the sentence itself ordered. The law was not allowed to take its course, but was diverted in the most unprecedented and unseemly manner. It was most palpable that the county justices who sat beside the judge—and they mustered no fewer than nineteen—had determined among themselves that *under no circumstances* should the defendant be committed; and after sentence was pronounced they set to work to nullify its reality, and three of them actually contested which two should go bail till next bail day in order to suit my lord's convenience. Against such extraordinary conduct the whole public voice is raised, and it does appear monstrous that a mob of amateur justices should be allowed a voice and endeavor to outvote a professional judge in the settlement of a case sent for trial from a stipendiary magistrate. The tone, however, of the London *Standard* may be accepted as an echo of public opinion: "It does seem to us that the administration or justice is turned into a not very decent farce, what is practically said and what every discontented and dissatisfied man in England will understand as said is this: 'Prisoner, we have made the sentence light as we can for you, but we cannot do less than fine you, with the alternative of imprisonment. Do not distress yourself if you have not the money. We, nominally your judges, are really your friends, and mean to stand by you. We will go bail for you to pay when more convenient, for we have already determined that you shall not go to goal.' It is worth while to inquire if that is a proceeding likely to conduce to the abolition of class feeling, or of the popular impression that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor?"

The Liverpool Spring race meeting—as usual clashing with that of Lincoln—opened on Monday. No sooner were the numbers run up at the latter of the result of the the Lincoln Handicap than the stampede commenced for Liverpool, which was this year reduced—or rather crowded into—a two day's meeting for the accommodation of those who cared to dash off to the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. Under these circumstances the money which would have been given for the third day was spread over the leading items of the other two, and a very attractive *menu* was the result; the extra bonus of course brought together a larger field and a brisker trade in the betting ring. The opening event of the day was a steeple chase match of three miles between Lord Waterford's grey gelding, The Badger, and Mr. Dunbar's chestnut Farnboro; both are six year olds and carried 12st. 7 lbs. Only a fortnight before this they had competed at Sandown Park, when Farnboro, after coming to grief, finished second to Zanzozee for the Household Brigade Cup. He is a fine looking one and also a grand performer, a hunter all over, but the grey carried too many guns on the flat, and coming away directly the jumping was all finished won by two lengths rather easily. The Sefton steeplechase brought out a field of nine, but included neither Congress, Pride of Kildare, Gamebird, Sultana, Lancet or Liberator. In the absence of these Mr. Brown's Palm was made the favorite, eleven to eight being freely accepted. The race turned out "real jam" for the fielders for Palm was never in it. Zero (Lord Charles Beresford's) made the running from end to end and won in a common canter by four lengths. Mr. W. Wilson's Gipsey was second and Mr. Gilliatt's Gazelle third. The Liverpool Hurdle Race, which followed, proved a good thing for Sir W. Nugent's Clonave, who, ridden by Mr. "St. James," beat others on a starting price of ten to one. The four year old filly Celosia came with a wet sail at the finish, but hadn't enough left in her for a successful struggle. Broadside (the favorite) and Juvenis were the two absolute last. For the Molyneux two year old stakes there were nine at the post, the betting being largely in favor of Mat Dawson's Fair Penitent, Mr. Girard's Telegram being next fancied and then the Flash and Little Fish fillies. The Flash filly who owns Vespasian for her sire, jumped off with a nice lead and retained it till past the winning post, only a neck behind came Fair Penitent, beating Telegram by a few inches, who in turn was just only a "snipe's bill" in front of Little Fish. The Spring Cup of £500 added to a sweepstakes of £20 each, £15 forfeit, unless declared; a mile and a quarter; 63 subscribers; 39 of whom having declared, paid entrance money only. This brought up a field of thirteen of which Lord Lincoln (4 yrs 6st 13lbs) was installed first favorite at 3 to 1, with Quickstep, Lady Patricia and Lord Gowran coming next at the respective prices of fours, sixes and eights to one. The favorite had never a "look in," and Mr. Chapman's Owton, 6 yrs, by The Miner, out of Lady of the Tees, ridden by Tomlinson, and carrying 6:13, won as he liked by three lengths, Lady Patricia second, and Berryfield third. The National Hunter's Stakes showed a field of sixteen, all mounted by gentlemen jocks, and so popular are these sort of races that it created the heaviest wagering of the afternoon. It would be utterly impossible to say what was the actual favorite at the finish, as some eight out of the sixteen were created favorites in turn, perhaps the 4 year old, by Julius, out of Lucinia, had most calls. Mr. Blanton's Gurth, piloted by Mr. H. M. Rudd, won in a hollow manner by about ten lengths; the judge said eight. Mr. G. Bracher's Ixion, ridden by Mr. Freddy Hobson, was second, and Mr. Howitt's Sir R. Cliffton, with Mr. Shaw in the saddle, third. Captain Baldwin steered Flying Birdcatcher, Mr. Brockton bestrode Harley, Mr. Thomas was entrusted with the Minerva filly, Mr. Davenport rode his own Lucinia gelding, Mr. Boynton did the amiable for Mr. Cholmley's Pepin le-Bref, "Jack" Goodwin was Castle Blair's jockey; Saraband had Mr. Moore up, King of Tyne, Mr. Spencer; Cavaliero, Mr. Rolley and Mr. Crawshaw displayed his talent on Mr. Cornwall's Crescent.

FRIDAY 23d. "The Grand National." I need not add "steeple chase" for though there is a "grand national" everything down to even a grand national archery meeting, yet there is ONE grand national. The distance is 4½ miles. Ruigny 11st 6lbs, Mr. E. P. Wilson jockey; Regal 12st 2lbs, Jewett, jockey; and Shifnal 11st 5lbs, Robt. T. Anson jockey, were about equal favorites, the price averaging 6 to 1 each, immediately on the drop of the flag Regal on the inside made play for over a hundred yards when he was caught by Mr. Hobson's Austerlitz and Lord Marcus Beresford's Chimney Sweep and soon after the pair took the lead but only on sufferance. Shortly after this Zero, who did so well yesterday, forged his way into the leading division and jumped Beecher's brook in company with Austerlitz, Chimney Sweep and Citizen; having settled down, Liberator, Shifnal, the brown horse Earl Marshall and Ruigny, were found to hold a good lead from the remainder of the field which numbered in all sixteen; the "whippers in" being Dainty, Pride of Kildare and Gamebird. Zero, who was only making the running for Chimney Sweep, now forced himself to the front with Citizen, Congress, Chimney Sweep and Lancet in close attendance; but soon after Congress fell back till the "table jump" was negotiated and he then resumed a leading position. Next Zero and Citizen found the pace too killing, and so retired leaving the van to be led by Chimney Sweep with Austerlitz, Congress and Regal in near attendance; in this order the brook was for the second time negotiated and it was here the first casualty occurred. Regal cannoned against Mr. Hobson's mount, and not having enough left in, could not gain upon the mishap, but fell back into the ruck. Entering the biggest peice of plough a mile or so from home, Ruigny went in off fore leg, and Congress being unable to "act" Liberator was enabled to draw nearer the leader who were far in advance of the body of the field. "Chimney" and Austerlitz racing neck and neck first one and then the other leading by an eyelash the race appeared for a time slightly in doubt but before long it was patent that Chimney Sweep's jockey was riding whip and spur and soon after he hopelessly compounded, raising tremendous shouts of "Austerlitz wins" but these in turn were silenced by lusty cheering for Liberator who by desperate riding was brought close up and in clearing the second hurdles from the winning post led by a good half length; Austerlitz however was not to be shaken off, and gamely answering to the call of his rider plainly showed that bar accidents the race was all over and sailing clean ahead landed his backers by fully four lengths. Congress came second (as last year, Liberator third and the Sweep fourth. Regal was the winner last year, Pathfinder in 1875 and Ruigny in 1874.

CARACTACUS.

National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 120 BROADWAY,
New York, March 27, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have the honor to enclose you the amended programme of the Fall meeting of 1877, and the announcement of stake for foals of 1876. You will observe that the time for entries in the Colt Stakes, for Fall meeting has been extended from April 1 unto May 1, to make a uniform date of nomination. The nominations already made will be of course annulled, but it is hoped they will be renewed within the extended time.

I also enclose an amended list of such of our members as I know, or believe have stallions, with the names of such as are owned by members, or have been bred or stood by them, with a view of aiding in determining what colts, stallions, and horses are eligible to our present or future stakes.

The list is not yet perfect, and I reserve the right to amend and correct the same.

Respectfully, CLARK BELL, Treasurer.

STATEMENT SHOWING NAMES OF STALLIONS THAT ARE OWNED BY MEMBERS OF THIS ASSOCIATION, OR HAVE BEEN BRED OR STOOD BY THEM.

Backman, Charles—Messenger Duroc, Bolton Idol, Elwood, Abdallah Star, Meredith, Victor, Von Bismarck, Waverly, Mohican, Stony Ford, Menelaus, Louis Napoleon, Charles Backman, Antenor.
Barnard, Gates H.—American Ethan.
Baxter, Gen. H. H.—Waldo, Delaware.
Buckingham, W. A.—MacGregor.
Bell, Clark—Andy Johnson, Confederate Chief.
Bonner, David—Legacy, Abdallah Star.
Burr, Carl S.—Ridgewood.
Ellis, John C.—Niskayuna.
Gray, Joseph W.—Dean Sage, Handsome Lambert, Effingham.
Greer, T. H.—
Griswold, A. W.—Dial, Auctioneer, Tattersall, Arcturus.
Goldsmith, Alden—Volunteer, Wildfire, Reserve, Woburn, John Bright, Goldsmith's Abdallah, Paymaster.
Harker, Joseph—
Herr, Dr. L.—Mambrino, Patchen, Rothschild, Mambrino King, Mambrino Chief, Hailstorm, Mambrino Boy, Lakeland Abdallah, Canadian Chief, Pilot Chief, Prince Hal, Alexander's Pilot Jr., Herr's Boston, White Oak, C. M. Clay Jr. (Strader's), Mambrino Clay Patchen, Mambrino Messenger, Whip Clay, Kentucky Clay, Mambrino Pilot, Mambrino Gift, Forest King, Mambrino Transport, Mambrino Abdallah, Mambrino Chorister, Bell Morgan, Charlie Boy, Tom Bush, Big Wagner, Beauty, Quebec, Telegraph, Cœur De Lion, Cockspur, Smith's Bellfounder.
Hershey, B.—Gen. Hatch, Envoy.
Hitchcock, Geo. C.—Ashland, Philosopher, Highland Boy, Young Chief, Lunch, Highland Duroc.
Holly, John J.—Spartan.
Howland, John C.—Polonius.
Jewett, Geo. M.—Almont Chief, Duke of Brunswick, Ashland Chief.
Jewett, H. C.—Rochester, Gibson, Alden, Tryon, Rufus, Clarendon, Hamlin.
Johnson, B. K.—Conqueror.
Knapp, Shephard F.—
Kerner, Chas H.—
McFerran & Son.—Cuyler, August Belmont, Mambrino Transport, Shephard F. Knapp.
Mason, Wm.—Bay State.
Mali, H. W. T.—Robert Bonner, Stockbridge, Bugler.
McDowell, H. C.—Blue Glass, Clermont, King Rene.
Miller Guy.—Iron Duke, Americus, Lord Sterling, Reserve, Guy Miller, Artemus, Evan Dhu, Rys Duke, Clair, Magnolia.
Morgan, S. J.—Caloric, Piedmont, Happy Thought, Star Duroc.
Morton, Major Thos.—Wilkins Micawber, Wilkins Windsor.
Moulton Bros.—Hambletonian Monarch, Don Giovanni, Portland.
Nodine, Y. J.—Peacemaker.
Norris, F. D.—Stilson, Pierson, Dunlap, Slasher, Earnest, Volute.
Osborne, W. F.—Draco, Magnolia, Goldsmith Boy, Prince Elmo.
Packer, L. D.—The Marquis, Bonnie Doon.
Peet, Wm. E.—Idol, Montezuma.
Pond, C. M.—Landseer, Augustus.
Powell Bros.—
Russell, Col. . S.—Smuggler, Draco, Robert Bonner, Mambrino Prince (formerly Brignoli), Fearnaught, Beacon, Dreadnaught.
Simmons, Z. E.—George Wilkes, Honest Allen.
Smith, E. A.—Norwood, Almont Pilot, St. Cloud, St. Ormond.
Smith, H. N.—Jay Gould, Socrates, Gen. Knox, Tattler, Gen. Washington, Gossip.
Smith, W. B.—Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton, Jack Sheppard, Smith's Patchen.
Stanford, ExGov. Leland—Electioneer, Gen. Benton, Mohawk.
Starin, John H.—The Commodore.
Sweeney, A. H.—
Taylor, H. M.—Ledger, King Imperial, Mambrino Magistrate, Marlborough.
Tilton, Gen. W. S.—Don Juan, Teeboomoon, Sultan, Maine Slasher, Alpha, Constellation, Beuseboo.
Timpson, C. F.—Bourbon Prince.
Thorne, Edwin.—Thorndale, Sentinel, Hamlet, Mambrunello.
Van Wyck, Z. B.—Jupiter Abdallah, Flatbush Abdallah, Tom Moore, Abraham Chief, Wagner Abdallah.
Veech, R. J.—Princeps, Prætor.
Walker, J. H.—Dauntless, Glenair, Richmond, Kensett.
Willis, J. D.—Norwood, Ringoes.
Wilson, W. H.—Pacing Abdallah, Sterling, John Bright, Turfman, Imp. Ashstead.
Wiser, J. P.—Rysdyk, Phil. Sheridan, Chestnut Hill, Wm. B. Smith, North America, L. H. Daniels.
Withers, Gen. W. T.—Almont, C. M. Clay, Jr. (Strader's), Post's Hambletonian Andsome.
West, Col. R.—Dictator, John F. Payne, Ashland Norman, Winoski, Bog Oak, Mambrino Champion, Almont, John F. Payne, Bowman's Clark Chief, Blackwood, West Wind, Tatler Chief

Lon Morris is to locate at Morrisania, N. Y., this year, and his horses have been shipped to him from Boston already.

Weighting Trotters.

[CONCLUDED.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 7, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—When I commenced commenting on "Seth's" (S. T. B.'s) article, I merely intended to say well done, Seth, and hope we will hear from you again, etc., but as I continued to write, new facts presented themselves, and therefore I wrote somewhat of a lengthy preamble, and still I had only fairly commenced, so I added "to be continued."

Toe weights have become such a common thing among all trainers and would be trainers, that hardly a single young trotter is in training a few weeks before they are used on him more or less, varying in weight from four to twenty-four ounces, and while I am not going to denounce them altogether, I am going to say there is much fear of more damage than good in the general use of toe weights upon all trotters. Although we can determine by the use of weights just what weight each horse requires to trot the steadiest and fastest with without changing the shoes perhaps five or six times; that is, providing we are good and careful judges, which in my opinion there are very few of us capable of being in every case; but should we do so in a majority of cases we do well, as there are so many things to be considered in judging the exact amount of weight a horse ought to have on each foot to be the most successful as a trotter; and always when I have a doubt in regard to whether it should be 12 or 16, 16 or 18, 18 or 20 oz., I always give the light ones the preference.

As I have used almost all kinds of toe weights, it would not be out of place to say that I believe the most secure weight I ever used to trot races in are made by L. W. Moses, Indianapolis, Ind., while almost any of the toe weights answer the purpose. My friend Seth has invented a toe weight which, in my opinion, is far ahead of all others, although I never have used it, but intend to this season. As I believe he has applied for a patent, I am in hopes of seeing them for sale in the advertising columns of the CHICAGO FIELD in a short time, so that they may be tested by several of the trainers this season. They can be fastened in front or on the sole, up high or down low upon the foot, which in my opinion is a great advantage so long as they can be as securely fastened which is true.

I must admit that I am often at a loss to decide in regard to the amount of weight to be used on some horses, as I have at present eleven horses in my charge, several of which I handled last season, and most all of them have been jogging slowly all winter, and there are hardly any two that in my opinion trot best with the same weight on in front and behind. I have been using tips on most all of them this winter which do not weigh over three or four oz each, and still use them, and shall continue to do so until spring shows itself in earnest and the weather is fine. For until the weather is warm and favorable I never attempt to speed any, and I would always rather leave the tips until I want to send them along. While some may say it is not good for trotters to jog with so little weight on; but I am of the opinion "the last shoeing is the best shoeing." So long as the horse is not used so severe that his feet are sore from hard drives, and while it may be a slight damage to the trotter's gait it is not so much damage to the horse generally, for when his feet become bad and contracted it is more injury than to jog with little or no weight; in fact, some of my horses I am jogging bare footed, and find they do as well as with shoes or tips. Some begin to move their horses up already with the argument that the trotting season will soon be on us, and they must have some work now, for they will be in no condition to trot. I am speaking of this State of Michigan. To move trotters up to speed or heat them up before the weather is warm and suitable is like planting corn before there is any growth in the ground, and even should it come up it will look delicate and yellow, whereas if you would wait ten days and then plant your corn it would start growing and continue to grow, and look green and healthy and much better later on in the season. So it is with the trotter. For that reason you should not be in a hurry in putting on weights on your trotter, but let them jog with tips or barefooted for some time yet, at least until the weather is suitable, let that be sooner or later. On the renewal of S. T. B.'s article I will again notice it. Yours, etc., UP AND UP.

The Breeding Interest at Sioux City, Iowa.

Among the trotting stallions of the State of Iowa, Black Ranger fills an honored position, and probably to no one is the advancement of the trotting interest in the northwestern section of that State so largely due as to Mr. R. T. Kneebs, of Sioux City, his owner. Black Ranger is thirteen years old, in color black, stands 16½ hands high, and has a record of 2:35. Those who witnessed his match with Fisher's Billy B. last spring, aver that he could readily have beaten 2:30. The race was trotted over a poorly constructed half-mile track, which had been visited by a snow storm a few days previous, rendering it unsafe and fetlock deep with mud. He is a finely proportioned horse, and though no pedigree has ever been concocted for him, he shows high breeding, and what is of more value in this age of spurious pedigrees, he is the sire of trotters. His character is power, combined with purity of gait, and his large size, fine form, quality and resolution, is sure to make him a sire that will repay the care that has made him so perfect, and barring accident is sure to make his mark enduring as a sire in his section. Mr. Kneebs owns also the chestnut trotting mare Dakota Maid sired by a Canadian horse; dam by Lexington. She is sixteen hands, has a record of 2:35, and a gamer mare never struck a track. She gave birth to twin colts by Woodbury Chief, on March 21st, and the latest reports announce their well-doing. We sincerely hope Mr. Kneebs will be successful in raising these two embryo trotters. Woodbury Chief, four years old, dark gray, stands 15½ hands high by Black Ranger, out of the old trotting mare Nellie Norris. This is a strong, stylish colt, he inherits the speedy frame of his sire and has the trotting instinct to perfection. For promise he takes the precedence of the coming trotter of his locality, and is probably the fastest four year old colt in the State of Iowa. If any of Mr. Kneebs' brother breeders in the State doubt this belief, they will have no trouble to secure a match. Ranger Chief, three years old, full brother to Woodbury Chief, can trot close to three minutes, and has been hitched a dozen times. He is a bay, 15½ hands and has the material to carry him all day. Elmwood Chief, another brother, two years old, is just broken, a bay in color, and his action and style are in close resemblance of his sire. The fine old matron, Nellie Norris, grey, the dam of these colts, is again with foal by Black Ranger, and though twenty-seven years old, proves her wonderful vitality by her excellent condition. The get of Ranger are large and fine looking, with sound constitutions, and have his bold, open, slashing gait. They are regarded as of extraordinary promise, and we anticipate having soon to chronicle things done instead of things expected. The services of Ranger are in great demand this year, and before many years we hope to announce the wide spread dissemination of his sons and daughters in the frontier in the place of the thousand scrubs that now infest their corn cribs. If this consummation can be obtained, we will cordially vote Robert Kneebs a benefactor to Western Iowa.

An Important Decision to Breeders.

The Kentucky court of appeals has recently decided a case of much interest to breeders being that of Dr. Price, of Lexington, Kentucky, vs. Col. R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Kentucky. Col. Pepper bred three mares to Dr. Price's stallion, Sentinel, the terms being as follows: "Sentinel will make the coming season at Ash Grove stud farm, at $75 for the season, with the privilege of breeding back the next season should the mare prove not to be with foal." One of the mares proved not to be with foal, and Sentinel died at the close of the season, so that the mare could not be returned. The service-money had not been paid in this case, and Dr. Price brought suit for it. In the circuit court the decision was against him, but he appealed, and the final decision was as follows:

"It is true the appellant gave the appellees the privilege of 'breeding back next season should the mare not prove in foal,' but he did not agree that he was not to be paid till the mare proved in foal. Suppose appellees had complied with their contract, and paid appellant $75 for the season of the Almont mare to Sentinel, at the time they took her home at the close of the season, and afterwards Sentinel had died, could the appellees have recovered the season price of the Almont mare back? Or suppose after the payment of the season price for the Almont mare, she had proved not to be in foal, but died before another season, could appellees have recovered the money back? We think not. The agreement to permit customers to breed back till their mares were in foal, of course only meant that they could do so if the horse and mare lived to another season. Appellant did not covenant that his horse would live to another season, nor did he make the amount due him for the price of his horse depend upon whether his horse did so live. We are of opinion that Sentinel's terms, as indicated in appellant's printed card, did not amount to a warranty upon the part of his owner, that if he failed to get a colt the first season that he would live till the next one, but that when a customer put a mare, appellant could have enforced payment therefor at the close of the season, and the customer had the right to re-put his mare the next season, provided she did not prove in foal the first one, and provided the horse and mare both lived till the next season."

Messrs. E. Dillon & Co., Normal, Ill., have recently made the following sales of Norman Percheron stallions: To E. Wilson, Mackinaw, Ill., the grey horse Hamburg No. 241, for $2,250; to parties in Kansas the grey horse Claremont, No. 96, and to a party at Mendota, Ill., the grey colt Pyrenees, No. 399, two years old.

Latest Turf Gossip from England.

[*From our Resident Correspondent.*]

LONDON, England, March 21, 1877.

Lincoln meeting, acknowledged as the opening of the legitimate racing season in England, commenced on Monday and was productive of some rather sensational business. The weather was unpropitious, yet the company was remarkably numerous and included the greater portion of the upper crust of the turf. At a very early stage of the meeting, reports of the most mysterious character were bandied about concerning the favorite Touchet; he was declared to have met with so serious an accident on his way to Lincoln that he must necessarily be "scratched" for the Lincolnshire Handicap before the close of the day. All the time nothing on earth was wrong; the horse had arrived safe and sound, and all these false rumors were put about with the sole object of sending him back in the betting. The result of the opening race on the card, The Trial Stake, however, sent him back with a crab to fives to one; only four weighed one for this race, namely, Lord Roseberry's Bigg Boy, Sir Fred. Johnstone's Winifred, Lord Hartington's Snare, and Charley Bush's Miss Costa; the distance is one mile, and, as Archer, the jockey whose income last year was greater than the Lord Chancellor's and a fourth of the Prince of Wales', was entrusted with Brigg Boy, the punters deemed it good enough to lay eleven to ten on him. Bitter must have been the surprise to see him in trouble before he had compassed half the journey. Winifred with W. Macdonald up, beat him by four lengths, Snare third. The winner was sold for one hundred and fifty guineas. The favorite had considerably the worst of the weights. The next event was a Hurdle Race Plate over a mile and a half, and this was won by Mr. Connor's Lord Eldon quite three lengths to the good, beating the favorite Bonnie Blue Flag, Bardolph, Moorhen and Speculation. Then followed the Batthyany Stakes handicap of ten sovereigns each with £200 added. Mr Cooper's Cannon Ball, a three-year-old, by Cape Flyaway out of Cordelia, with seven stone three, was made the favorite, the best odds laid against her being 5 to 2 with ten others in the field. The distance is six furlongs, straight. At half distance Cannon Ball came away from his horses, and won in a common canter. Capt. Law's Queen of Spades, three years, 6st 6lbs second, and Mr. Morton's Boudre four-years, 10st 2lbs third. This was the big race of the day; the time as taken by Benson's Chronograph was 1 min 24 sec. The remaining events were of minor importance. Sir Fred Johnstone won with Bena the Tathwell Plate the race he won last year with the Carita filly upsetting a great plot in Cæsarion. Much attention was devoted to the betting on the big race of the week. The victory of Cannon Ball in the Batthyany made Bruce a better favorite and as faith in Brigg Boy received a rude shock, Petrach, Poursuivant, and North Lincoln were all better favorites and backed for more public money than would otherwise have been the case.

TUESDAY, March 20th.—The hard state of the ground occasioned by the frost in the night, prevented much being done in the way of morning gallops. Petrarch was brought out at an early hour but his exercise was wisely confined to walking, but between 11 and 12 in company with Le Promeneur he was put through a fine gallop of a mile. At the finish he exhibited a sample of his temper. Le Promeneur having to clear out of the way to avoid being kicked. Excellent weather prevailed during the afternoon's card, and the sport was very good. The Brockelsby Trial plate of £100 over five furlongs was the first event and brought out nine runners, of which Cannon Ball, with 7 st. 4 lbs (including 10 lbs extra for winning yesterday) was made a warm favorite, seven to four finding ready takers. Woodlark—by Orest out of Woodnote—however, won in a common canter, the favorite second and Sweet Note, the property of Lord Hartington, third. The Sudbrook Selling Plate, which followed, was won by Mr. Tom Jennings' Camera by Camereno, out of Nudity, carrying 8st. 2lbs., with C. Archer in the saddle, the favorite was the filly by Grouse out of Nuneaton, which was ridden by F. Archer, and only succeeded in getting third. The big event of the day was the Brocklesby stakes of 100 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each for 2 yr olds, 8st. 12lbs; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs; second to receive 30 sovs, and the third to save his stake; distance half a mile; number of subscribers seventy, out of which 16 declared forfeit. A field of ten came to the post, and Mr. Mat Dawson's Fair President with Archer up was soon created a hot favorite owing, I believe, to a highly satisfactory trial with Kitty Sprightly. Telegram and the filly by Blair Athol were, however, equally good favorites at the drop of the flag, but as the result proves, neither of the trio were in it. The winner turned up in Bishop Burton, by Stratconan, our of Hermione, by Kingston, after a neck and neck contest with Mr. Jennings' Fiddlestring; the judge's flat was a neck. The winner though running in Mr. Charles Bush's name is generally supposed to belong to Mr. C. Toulmon, the owner of Coomassie, the Waterloo Cup heroine. He is a colt of wonderful symmetry, and was purchased in June last at the Cobham Stud yearling sale, for the modest sum of £220 guineas, though there were so many after him it looked as if he would realize a much handsomer figure. His wonderful performance on the present occasion in upsetting three hot favorites, all highly tried, justifies the remarks I made of him in the London *Live Stock Journal*, which was that his true proportions were sure to lead him to fame. He is a roan colt, and has fully developed since his appearance at Cobham. The stakes alone are worth about £600, and as he started at ten to one we may rest assured "the stable" to a man went home rejoicing. A three and a half mile steeplechase proved a perfect pantomime; only three horses started, and of these only the winner, Ruby Linsey, the property of the master of the Quorn hunt, could get over the course. CARACTACUS.

STOCK AT THE HOME FARM.—There are few if any stock farms that boast so large a variety of superior strains of blood among its brood mares as that in Milton, of which Colonel H. S. Russell is so justly proud, and at this time the stock, young and old, will bear the most careful scrutinty for its excellence. A recent inspection of the horses at Home Farm, developed the fact that the brood mares included sixteen different strains of blood, viz: Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambert, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Ajax, Draco, Rising Sun, Blanco, Volunteer, Monarch, Abdallah, Winthrop Morrill, Lady Sutton, imported Balrownie, Pocahantas, Mambrino Chief, and Iron's Cadmus. Among these strains of blood a most excellent opportunity is afforded the breeder of testing the superiority of one above the other, and it will be remarkable if the farm does not produce many representatives in the field of "coming trotters," with the acknowledged King of the Turf as sire. He has never looked nor felt as well as he does at present, and if he is placed on the track again this season, he will surpass all his previous efforts. In addition to Smuggler, the other stallions at the farm are Marvin, a bay, 5 years old this spring, by Smuggler; Bonanza, a bay, 4 years old this spring, by Blanco, the sire of Smuggler; Holbrook, a bay, 3 years old next August, by Smuggler; and Clarence, 6 years old next June, by Fearnaught. All these are looking in the best condition. The brood mares are Jessie Wales, Lady Balch, Black Pearl, Roddy, Virginia, May Flower, Hecla, Lady Morrill, Hambletonian, Ella Elwood, Miss Fairfield, Jennie Spencer, Draco Princess, Favorite, Maid of Ottawa, Lady Morrison and Emmie, all of which are in foal by Smuggler. The weanlings are five in number, sired by the king of the stable, and are as follows: Bay filly, dam Ella Elwood; bay colt, dam Lady Balch; bay colt, dam Black Pearl; bay filly, dam Virginia, and brown colt, dam Jessie Wales. Of the Smuggler yearlings there is a bay colt, dam MayFlower; brown colt, dam the Carson mare; bay filly, dam Favorite; bay colt, dam Hecla, and bay filly, out of Jennie Spencer. A gray colt by Monarch, dam by Smuggler, is also a good one. One of the young stallions is a perfect picture of his sire, and his action and style closely resemble that of his sire.

A correspondent in *Land and Water* gives the following of a blind man as a judge of horseflesh: A man named Bultitude resides in this neighborhood, and is a horse-dealer. The late General Wingfield, R. A., has often told me "he knew of no better judge of horseflesh than Bultitude," and as the General was thought about one of the best judges of a horse in the British Army, having purchased all the Royal Artillery horses throughout the Crimean war, his opinion is not to be questioned. The curious part of the story is this. Bultitude has been *stone blind* from his birth. I have often heard it said that this man used to take the train to Norwich, there select a horse at the sale, and ride it home across country to his residence, in Blundeston, nearly thirty miles distant from Norwich. The day before yesterday I saw Bultitude, and asked him whether this was true. The instant my carriage stopped he turned round, and apparently looking at me from out of his "poor sightless eyes," said: "No, sir, this is not exactly true, but I have often at Norwich bought horses and walked home in company with another blind man, but I never rode home. I have, however, done actually more than what you say. For years I had a blind pony, and with this pony I have ridden all over the neighborhood, visiting all the towns, and although not Norwich, I have gone quite as far about on my old blind pony." How a blind man on a blind horse can ride about this intricate neighborhood, where no road is straight, and where cross-roads intersect every few half-miles of the way, is rather a puzzle to me. Often do I meet Bultitude riding as hard as his horse can go, and he will turn on one side of the road to give one room to pass, apparently quite as much at his ease as if blessed with perfect vision. When examining a horse he passes his hands over every spot on its body, and never fails to detect the smallest flaw in the animal; then with a leap upon its back, and often nothing but a halter for a bridle, he will trot, walk, and canter the horse about until every quality it possesses has been thoroughly tested.

That Ere Off Hoss.

A horny-handed old farmer entered the offices of one of the big railroad companies Saturday and inquired for the man who settled for hosses which was killed by locomotives of a bloated corporation. They referred him to the company's counsel, whom having found he thus addressed: "Mister, I was driving home one evening last week——" "Been drinking?" sententiously questioned the lawyer. "I'm centre pole of the local Tent of Rechabites," said the farmer. "That doesn't answer my question," replied the man of law; "I saw a man who was boiling drunk vote the prohibition ticket last year." "Hadn't tasted liquor since the big flood of 1846," said the old man. "Go ahead." "I will, 'Squire. And when I came to the crossing of your soulless monopoly,—it was pretty dark, and—zip! along came your train, no bells rung, no whistles tooted, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided, and agin the Granger decisions, and—whoop! away went my off-hoss a scooting over the telegraph wires. When I had dug myself out'n a swamp some distance off and pacified the other critter, I found that thar off-hoss was dead as Perry Smith, nothing valuable about him but his shoes, which mout have brought say eight cents for old iron. Well—" "Well, you want pay for that ere off-hoss?" said the lawyer, with a scarcely repressed sneer. "I kinder should, you see," replied the farmer frankly, "and I don't care about going to law about it, though possibly I'd get a verdict; for juries out in our town is mostly made up of farmers, and they kinder help each other as a matter of principle in these cases of stock killed by railroads." "And this 'ere off-hoss," said the counsel, mockingly, "was a Hambletonian colt out of an Abdallah mare with seventeen Messenger crosses, wasn't he? He was rising four years, as he had been for several seasons past, and had shown 2:25¾ on a half-mile track in the mud, hadn't he? And you had been offered $16,500 for him the day he was killed, but wouldn't take it, because you were going to win all the purses in the Grand Circuit with him, and then going to move out to Nevada and buy a silver-mine and a Senatorship with the proceeds? O, I've heard of that off-hoss before." "I guess there's a mistake somewhere, sonny," said the old farmer with an air of surprise; my hoss was got by old man Butt's roan-pacing hoss, Pride of Lemont, out'n a wall-eyed no account mare of my own, and, now that he's dead, I may say that he was 29 next grass. Trot? Why Fred Erby's hoss that he was fined for furious driving of, was old Dexter alongside of him! Sixteen thousand dollars? Bless your soul, do you think I'm a darn fool, or any one else? It is true I was made an offer for him the last time I was in town, and for the man looked kinder simple, and you know how it is yourself with hoss trading, I asked the cuss more'n the animal might have been worth. I asked him $65, but I'd have taken $40." "Forty dollars!" gasped the lawyer, "forty dollars?" "Yes," replied the farmer, meekly and apologetically, "it kinder looks a big sum, I know, for an old hoss, but that ere off hoss could pull a mighty good load, considering. Then I was kinder shook up, and the pole of my wagon was busted, and I had to get the harness fixed, and there's my loss of time, and all that counts. Say $50, and it's about square." The lawyer whispered softly to himself. "Well, I'll be bulldozed!" and filled out a check for $500. "Sir," said he, covering the old man's hand, "you are the first honest man I have met in the course of a legal experience of twenty-three years, the first farmer whose dead horse was worth less than $1,000, and couldn't trot better than 2:34 without training. Here also is a free pass for yourself and your male heirs in a direct line for three generations, and if you have a young boy to spare we will teach him telegraphing and find him steady and lucrative employment." The honest old farmer took the check and departed, smiting his horny leg with his brawny hand in triumph as he did so, with the remark: "I knew I'd fetch him on the honest tack! Last hoss I had killed I swore was a trotter, and all I got was $165 and interest. Honesty is the best policy."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sale of Trotting Stock.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 10, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Mr. S. A. Brown, of this city, and the owner of the fast trotters Lady Turpin, Indicator, Sentinel, and others, has sold the following mares to a Wisconsin gentleman, and I wish to say he purchased *one* filly in the lot worth twice the amount paid for all, $3,000, and that is the filly Amazon, who won the three-year old stake at Buffalo, N. Y., last year, obtaining a record of 2:46½. She is by Grand Sentinel, dam by Alcalde, and will be bred to Indicator. Also the large and promising young mare Attraction, by Baleors, he by Alexander's Abdallah, first dam by Garrett's Iron Duke, he by C. M. Clay. Attraction could trot quarters as a two-year old in 42 seconds, and as a three-year old a full mile in 2:50. This is a grand mare, standing 16½, with immense power and bone, and should trot very fast when matured; is only five years old. She will be bred to Indicator, formerly Woodpecker Golddust. Also roan mare, by Tester, dam by Sir Tatton Sykes' thoroughbred, has won a mile in 1:46, and could trot in 3:30, 9 years old, be bred to Grand Sentinel. Mr. Brown informs me that the prominent young trainer George Voorhies will handle Lady Turpin and Indicator, and if Turpin does not lower her record this year, then I am very much mistaken, for she looks now as if she was able to trot and win a fortune. In fact all of Mr. Brown's stock are in the finest condition. Mr. Mart Boorham, of this city, owns a good mare with a record of 2:38, and it is said she can trot close to 2:30; but the best one he owns is a bay filly one year old next July that has a remarkable way of going. She can speed a three minute clip now, and looks as though she could keep it up. He has other good ones, but I have not time to mention them. There is quite a number of promising young trotters in this burgh, and I will give you a description of them in another letter. Yours, MARK.

The Detroit Trotting Meeting.

The following are the arrangements for the coming meeting, which begins Tuesday, July 3d, and continues four days. The following class list of the races of the meeting was read and approved.

First day—Three minutes and 2 30 classes.
Second day—Two-fifty and 2:23 classes.
Third day—Two-fifty and 2 26 classes.
Fourth day—Two-thirty-four and 2:37 classes.
Total amount of purses to be given, $8,000.

The above list was arranged for the Michigan Circuit, embracing meetings at Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Jackson and Detroit, with the exceptions that Jackson gives a free-for-all race, and the other cities, except Detroit, a race for the 2:18 class in place of the 2:17 race, to be given in that city. The reason the Detroit Association arranged for the 2:17 class instead of for the 2:18 class, was the receipt of assurance from the Doble and Mace stables that they would visit the Detroit meeting. By the change only Goldsmith Maid, Smuggler and Lula are barred out, while Fullerton, Lady Maud and Red Cloud may enter the lists. The Doble stable consist of Goldsmith Maid, Bodine, St. James, Sam Purdy Clementine and Ella Wright, all of whom with the exception of the Maid can participate in the Detroit meeting. All of the horses of the Mace stable are eligible to the Detroit races, and are as follows: Prospero, Judge Fullerton, Sensation, Hopeful, and two green horses not yet named but thought well of.

Some members of the Detroit Association objected to the change, but when they learned that the Mace and Doble stables would come, and that their crack horses were below the 2:18 class, the objections were withdrawn and the change unanimously adopted.

Kingbolt finds an Ally.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—Hurrah for Kingbolt! Go up next to the head and remain their until we hear from you again, and if you swing into the stretch on your feet and level, we will try our best to land you at the head under the wire for every heat during the coming season. I wish we had a few more such level-headed trotters as you K., that would come to the front, even though they should step on some one's toes in doing so. Matters are getting serious to hear such noted associations as Buffalo, Hartford, etc, drawn over the coals by any one that takes the part of a lot of what they call "common horsemen." That's all very well, but we are not living in the old lawless times when might was right, but in an age when right is might. So go in up to your neck, although the water is deep and the current swift and strong, we will come to your rescue ere it is too late. It will be necessary to use sharp tools and strike hard, for they are thick-skinned and case-hardened at that. Hound them up while the track is fresh; you will find others on the trail before you reach where the varmint lies enjoying his annual salary of thousands with almost omnipotent power.

Yours, LYNCHPIN.

Messrs. Linck & Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., have had the misfortune to lose their brood mare Jennie June, 10 years old, (sister to Mate) by imp Australian, dam Mattie Gross by Lexington. She died at Belle Meade Stud Farm in foaling to imp. Bonnie Scotland. She was regarded as a promising and valuable brood mare. Dan Kinney, three years old, is the only colt from her that has been trained, and he is highly promising.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

Mr. M. H. Sanford, North Elkhorn Stud Farm, Lexington, Ky., has lost his imported brood mare imp. Elixir, brown, foaled in 1850, by King John, dam Entremet (dam of Master Alfred and Scotch Cake) by Sweetmeat, out of Crystal by Pantaloon, her dam Katherine by Camel, etc., etc., who died from the effects of foaling a colt by Baywood.

THOROUGHBREDS FOR JAPAN.—During an exhibition for thoroughbreds recently at the Agricultural Park, Sacramento, Cal., an agent for the Japanese Government purchased from Mr. Theodore Winters the following animals, to-wit: Bradley, bay horse, foaled 1872, by Norfolk, dam Margaretta, by Lexington; 2d dam Eleanor Margrave, by imp. Margrave; 3d dam Fanny Wright, by Silverheels; 4th dam Aurora, by Lloyd's Vingt'un; 5th dam Pandora, by Grey Diomed; 6th dam, the dam of Edelin's Floretta, by Hall's Union; 7th dam by Leonidas; 8th dam by imp. Othello; 9th dam by imp. Juniper; 10th dam by Moreton's Traveler, etc., then through imported Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian to a Whynot mare, his fifteenth dam. Bradley was himself a race-horse of great merit, and descends from a family which has furnished the turf with many celebrities. Mollie Jackson, by Vandal, out of Emma Wright, an own sister of Eleanor Margrave, was one of the very best mares of her day, and in turn contributed Monday, the sire of Mollie McCarty; Sue Morrissey, afterwards Fanny Ludlow; Long Branch, and others. Among other good ones produced by Emma Wright were Laura Farris, Miss Doyle and Earring, the dam of Fred Bonnabel. The second of the purchase is Ralston, 3 years old, by Norfolk, dam Bennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock; 2d dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar; 3d dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard; 4th dam by imp. Eagle; 5th dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder; 6th dam by Chanticleer, etc., then through an imported mare of the stud of Harrison, of Brandon, his thirteenth dam. Ralston, until meeting with an accident while in training recently, was booked among the most promising racehorses ever bred on the Pacific coast. The family has produced great performers in every generation, and among them were Eudor, Jane Watson, Little Trick, Cordelia Reed, Jennie Malone, Martha Worsham, Sally Woodward, Privateer, Baffle, Euchre, Planchette, etc. Accompanying are also four fillies; a full sister to Ralston; a filly, by Norfolk out of Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie; 2d dam Bennie Farrow, etc., and another, by Norfolk out of Maggie Dale, by Owen Dale; 2d dam Margretta, by Lexington, etc. The fourth is by Norfolk out of Evadne, by Winnebago; 2d dam Maid of Athens, etc. The lot realized $15,000, and they are now awaiting shipment to that country.

A Spurious Pedigree.

BATAVIA, ILL., April 2, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The pedigree of a horse called "Hanscom's Ethan Allen," as published by a cotemporary in your city, is a first-class fraud.

The horse was bred here, and his pedigree is well known. Undoubtedly he was got by Cornell's Ethan Allen, but his dam was not by "Bashaw, Jr." nor any horse of Bashaw blood. On the contrary, she was sired by an "Updyke" horse, a common breed well-known in Kane county. These are the facts, Mr. L. Hollister had an Updyke stallion and a chestnut mare, both of which he sent from here to his farm in Iowa. While in Iowa the horse was called by the boys "Bashaw," for want of some other name, and the next season he was coupled with said chestnut mare, who was very soon sent back to Batavia. In due time she produced the filly "Kitty," which was sold by Hollister to Dr. Thomas, who bred her in time to Cornell's horse, and the produce was "Hanscom's Ethan Allen," as every body in Batavia knows. C. J. S.

Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., has sold to W. C. Schooley, Braddock Fields, Pa., dark brown filly Carrie F. two years old by Almont Jr., dam Belle Miller by Blackwood for $500, also to Jay Beach, Fort Klamuth, Oregon, the bay colt Altamont, two years old by Almont, dam by Brown Chief, and six young trotting fillies. Gen. Withers's son went in charge of the stock, which were shipped April 2nd for their new home. Dr. R. B. Poltz, Philadelphia, Pa., has bought of Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., the black colt Ranger, four years old by Mambrino Patchen, dam Mambrino Belle, by Mambrino Chief. Ranger was shipped on April 3d to Philadelphia.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky., has been singularly unfortunate with his stallions. He lost, by death, on the 4th instant, from lockjaw, his promising young sire Turfman (own brother to Maggie Briggs, record 2:27½ at five years old) by American Clay, dam by Sebastopol, grandam by Halcorn. Turfman was farmed to Dr. J. R. Tilton, Carlisle, Ky., for 1877, where he would have made a fine season, as this would have have been his third there. He was a fine horse and excellent breeder. He lost in 1874 Joe Wold that could show 2:23, in 1875 Goldsmith's Abdallah was killed by a horse running into him at Paris horse show. Imp. Cobham died, and now Turfman stuck a nail in his foot and died of lockjaw.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

The Legislature of Nebraska has declared in favor of a war of extermination against the grasshopper, and has provided means for conducting hostilities upon the most extensive scale. It has passed a law giving road supervisors throughout the State authority to order out all the voters in their respective precincts to do twelve days work each in killing grasshoppers, for which service each of these home guards is to be paid two dollars per day in county warrants. Besides this, grasshopper clubs are forming in all parts of Nebraska for voluntary effort in waging war against their tiny but terrible enemy, and to devise new and improved means of destroying the destroyers.

We have received the programme of the Spring meeting of the Hamtramck Driving Park, Detroit, Mich., which will be held on May 16th, 17th and 18th, when purses amounting in the aggregate to $825 will be offered, distributed as follows: No. 1, $100, 3:00 class; No. 2, $100, 2:37 class; No. 3, $100, 2:26 class; No. 4, $100, pacing race; No. 5, $125, running race, half mile and repeat, catch weights; No. 6, $300, hurdle race, $200 to first, $100 to second, two mile dash, over eight hurdles, welter weights; entries close on May 12th. Mr. Geo. W. Voorhies will superintend all matters relating to the meeting, and this fact alone insures success.

Racing and Trotting.

Racing at Mobile, Ala.

SPRING MEETING AT MAGNOLIA COURSE.

The Spring meeting announced to take place over the Magnolia Course commenced on Monday last, 2d inst., under favorable auspices, the weather being fine and the track in good order. The following is a summary of the first day's report:

MAGNOLIA COURSE, Mobile, Ala., April 2.—Purse $150; for all ages; mile heats, over hurdles.

Lewis Jones' b g Jim Hinton, aged, by Rogers' dam Madame House, 112 lbs	1	1
T. T. Clarke's br g Chalmette, aged, by Daniel Boone, dam Emeline, 112 lbs	2	2
J. F. Wilson's ch c Captain Finnegan, 4 yrs, by Whisenhunt, dam by Wagner, 111 lbs	dis	

Time—2:03, 2:00.

SAME DAY.—Purse $125; for all ages; mile heats.

W. W. Cottrill's ch h Donough, 5 yrs old, by Blarney Stone, dam Lillie Ward, 115 lbs	1	1
W. W. Cottrill's ch f Tilton, 3 yrs old, by Daniel Boone, dam Matilda, 108 lbs	2	2
J. Davis' ch h Damon, 5 yrs old, by Jack Malone, dam Fannie Barrow, 115 lbs	3	dr

Time—1:52, 1:57.

SAME DAY.—Purse $50; for 2:50 class; mile heats, in harness.

Owner's b g Jim Murphy	3	1	1
M. Fordney's ch g Sam Levy	1	2	2
Mr. Shawhan's b m Lady Bates	2	3	3

Time—2:52½, 2:48, 2:48¾.

The Sadie Bell—Carrollton Match.

The trotting match between the five-year-old trotting wonder, Sadie Bell, winner of the Republic Race at the Breeders Centennial meeting, and the bay gelding Carrollton, came off over the Campo Stella race course, near Norfolk, Va., on April 5.

Early in the day the weather was damp and cloudy, but in the afternoon the sun shone bright and warm. The track, owing to the rain of Wednesday night, was heavy, and prevented fast time being made.

The attendance was very good, many strangers from the Eastern shore of Maryland being present to back their little chestnut mare, who was the favorite, though Carrollton had many backers.

The race was called at half-past three o'clock, but it was some time before a start could be effected. Sadie Bell drew the pole, and when the word was given they were on even terms, but the big bay broke badly and continued to do so throughout the race, Sadie having no difficulty whatever to win in three heats, 2:48, 2:45 and 2:46, Carrollton always several lengths behind, though Sadie was on a jog at the finishes. The little mare is looking well and Tom McConnell expects to give her a chance in the East, and may likely take her to Philadelphia to begin with. The following is the

SUMMARY.

CAMPO STELLA RACE COURSE, NORFOLK, VA., April 5, 1878.—Match of $1,000; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

T. McConnell's c m Sadie Bell, 5 years, by Oden Bell	1	1	1
C. Eggleston's b g Carrollton	2	2	2

Time—2:48, 2:45, 2:46.

Turf Notes.

Trotting Meetings.

DATES CLAIMED FOR 1877.

Galveston, Texas	May 17 to 19	Sycamore, Ill.	July 24 to 28
LeRoy, N. Y.	May 29 to 31	Buffalo, N. Y.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Freeport, Ill.	May 29 to June 1	Freeport, Ill.	July 31 to Aug. 3
Fleetwood Park, N.Y.	May 29—June 1	Rochester, N. Y.	2d week in Aug.
Ambler Park, Pa.	May 29 to June 1	Prophetstown, Ill.	2d week in Aug.
Belmont Park, Phila.	June 4 to 7	Pittsburg, Ill.	2d week in Aug.
Medina, N. Y.	June 5 to 7	Mendota	3d week in August
Utica, N. Y.	June 5 to 7	Utica, N. Y.	3d week in Aug.
Muskegon, Mich.	June 5 to 7	Earlville, Ill.	4th week in Aug.
Dubuque, Iowa	June 5 to 8	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Aug. 21 to 24
Mystic Park, Boston	June 5 to 8	Springfield, Mass.	Aug. 21 to 24
Syracuse, N. Y.	June 12 to 14	Macomb, Ill.	Aug. 28 to 29
Peru, Ind.	June 12 to 16	Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 28 to 31
Beacon Park, Boston	June 12 to 15	Cambridge, Ill.	Aug. 27 to Sept. 2
Jackson, Mich.	June 26 to 29	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Aug. 28 to 31
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 12 to 15	Dubuque, Ia.	Sept. 10 to 15
Elmira, N. Y.	June 19 to 21	Davenport, Ia.	Sept. 3 to 8
Madison, Ind.	June 19 to 21	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	Sept. 4 to 6
Dover, N. H.	June 19 to 22	Mystic Park, Boston,	Sept. 4 to 7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	June 19 to 22	Narragansett Park, R. I.	Sept. 11-14
Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to July 4	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 11 to 14
Oskaloosa, Ia.	July 2 to 4	Dayton, O.	Sept. 24 to 28
Stuart, Iowa	July 2 to 5	Virginia, Ill.	Oct. 16, 17 and 18
Macomb, Ill.	July 3 to 5	Ambler Park, Pa.	Sept. 25 to 28
Detroit, Mich.	July 3 to 6	Fleetwood Park, N. Y. (Breeders' Meeting)	3d week in Oct.
East Saginaw, Mich.	July 17 to 20	St. Louis	Oct. 1 to 6
Dexter Park, Chicago,	July 17, 18, 19, 20		
Cleveland, O.	July 24 to 27		

Racing Meetings.

Galveston, Tex.	April 24 to 28	Cincinnati	June 2 to 7
Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 5	Columbus	June 11 to 14
Lexington, Ky.	May 12 to 19	Cleveland	June 18 to 21
Baltimore, Md.	May 22 to 25	Jerome Park, N.Y.	June—October
Louisville, Ky.	May 22 to 28		

THE NEW YORK POOL SELLING BILL.—Racing and betting men still remain in the same state of uncertainty as to the ultimate fate of the bill for the prevention of pool selling in the State of New York. The second hearing on the bill before the Senate committee on internal affairs (to which it had been referred), was had on Wednesday, March 21st. Messrs. August Belmont, Leonard Jerome, and W. R. Travers appeared for the American Jockey Club; C. J. Hamlin for the Buffalo Park Association; E. B. Parsons for the Rochester Park Association; Alex. Buell for the Utica Park Association; and Messrs. Chas. Woolley and Chas. W. Hutchinson, President and first Vice-President, for the National Trotting Association. These gentlemen made arguments for the introduction of an amendment to the Assembly bill allowing pools to be sold on the grounds of incorporated associations. Judge Hogeboom of Columbia county, who is the author of the clause prohibiting pool-selling on horse-races, argued in favor of his measure, and in the course of his speech stated that such pool-selling was strictly prohibited in England; forgetting the fact, or being ignorant of it, that this system of betting is unknown on the English turf. The arguments of the gentlemen named above were in favor of abolishing pool-rooms in towns and cities where their influence was demoralizing, but that the legislature ought, in policy and justice, to leave the regulation of betting upon race-courses to the control of organized and reputable clubs and associations, who are responsible to public sentiment for its being kept in proper bounds. It is expected that some definite action will be taken by the legislature during the current week upon this important matter.

The catalogue of Mr. M. H. Sanford's sixth annual sale of Preakness yearlings has just been issued. It contains the pedigrees of perhaps the finest lot of yearlings ever offered at public sale in Kentucky, numbering thirty-five colts and fillies. Of these nine colts and seven fillies are by imp. Glenelg, admitted to be one of the most successful stallions in that state in getting winners. All of these out of Lexington mares. Ten by Monarchist, eight by Baywood, and one by Alarm. There is every indication that Mr. Sanford's sale, which takes place on Thursday, June 28th, will surpass any preceding sale in the prices realized, as it certainly does in the quality and value of the stock offered.

At the next general meeting of the Jockey Club to be held at Newmarket the following motion will be made: By Lord Falmouth, seconded by Sir John Astley—that no produce stakes or weight for age race, to be entered for as foals, yearlings or two year olds, shall be open to foreign bred horses unless specially advertised to be so, or unless such horses were bred in those countries which throw open their races on equal terms to British horses. This rule shall not exclude from the above races foals dropped abroad from mares, the property of British subjects, sent to foreign stallions and then returned to England.

The pool selling bill before the Canadian House of Commons passed its second reading on Thursday last. Under its provisions the bettor becomes liable to be imprisoned in any common goal for any term less than one year, with or without hard labor, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. 2. This act does not extend to any person by reason of his becoming the custodian or depositary of any money, property or valuable thing staked, to be paid to the winner of any lawful race, sport, game, or exercise, or to the owner of any horse engaged in any lawful race.

Four Norman horses arrived at Cheyenne on April 4th from the Oaklawn stud farm of M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, Du Page county, Ill. Two of them are imported thoroughbreds of the Norman-Percheron breed. One of these, Cardinal, is a beautiful dapple gray stallion, 16½ hands high, 6 years old, and weighs 1,850 lbs. The other a black, 5 yrs old, 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,300 lbs. The other two are half-breeds of the same stock, one, a bay, being 3 yrs old, 15½ hands high, and weighing 1,300, and the other a dapple gray, of same age, height and weight.

Maj. H. C. McDowell, Woodlake Farm, near Frankfort, Ky., has sold to Col. R. P. Pepper, South Elkhorn Stock Farm, Frankfort, Ky., a three-year old grey filly by Almont, dam Patty Burns by Paddy Burns, (be by Grey Eagle, out of Julia Ann by Medoc) grandam by Church's Medley. This is a beautiful, blood-like filly, showing in conformation and finish more of the Grey Eagle than of the Almont type. She shows a good temper and a good step, and will at once be placed in training.

Occident is in training at the Bay District Course, Sacramento, immediately under the direction of Budd Doble, for a race which is to take place over the Bay District Course, April 14th, between him and Oakland Maid, mile heats, to wagon. The match between Oakland Maid and Bodine to trot to wagons was due to come off on April 7th. Oakland Maid is being trained by John Crooks, who will drive her in both races, and she will take considerable beating, for her record is 2:22½, and her capacity better than 2:20.

The programme for the May meetings at Beacon and Mystic Parks, provide for three days of trotting at each track, as follows: First day, 2:27 and 2:50 classes; second day, 2:32 and 2:36 classes; third day, 2:29 and 2:40 class. At Beacon Park the meeting will be inaugurated on the 15th, and at Mystic Park on the 22d. The purses offered are $200 for each class, divided as follows: $120 to first, $60 to second and $20 to third.

The shipments of American beef to England are becoming heavier; 2,500 cattle are shipped weekly now as against 1,500 in January. The very newest wrinkle is that for using the famous ocean steamship Great Eastern for carrying cattle across. She is to be fitted up with the modern requirements for such service, at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, and is at present in Milford Docks for repairs.

Colonel McDaniel's string of race horses passed through New York on April 1 on their way to Jerome Park to go into training for the coming campaign. Among the most conspicuous of the lot were the three year-olds, Princeton and Major Barker (the latter a brother of Ballankeel), being by Asteroid, dam Schottische), a two-year-old brother of Harry Bassett, Big Sandy and Sister of Merey.

The trotting season at Boston will open on the 12th inst., there will be two races at Mystic Park, one for 3 minute horses to road wagons, and the other for 2:48 horses in harness. The course is improving rapidly, and if pleasant weater continues the track will be in excellent condition for trotting.

Mr. Geo. Treat, California, has sold the chestnut horse Thad Stevens, foaled 1865, by Langford, out of Mary Chilton, by imp. Glencoe, her dam by American Eclipse, out of Queen Mary, by Bertrand, for $400. This does not seem much for a horse who ran a second heat of four miles in 7:30.

G. W. Stubblefield & Co., sold their Norman Percheron stallion "Cognac" for $1,800 to Lee & Clough, of Paw Paw, Lee Co., Ill. He is a horse of fine style and action. Weight about 1,600 in good flesh.

The trotting stallion Kirkwood, by Green's Bashaw, brought $950 at the sale of the late Chas. E. Carman's stud.

Major Charles W. Barker, the well-known pool-seller, died suddenly a few days since on his way to Rochester from New York city. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause. Colonel Barker was well known throughout the country, and had a large circle of friends.

Mr. E. L. Norcross has arrived at Mystic Park, Boston, from his farm at Manchester, Maine, with a number of his own and several of Mr. Nevins' horses. Among the trotters were Amy, Fearnaught, Jr.; J. G. Blaine, Bay Fearnaught, Carenaught and several others.

The trotting horses Tanner Boy, George, Castle Boy, William C. Derby, Prince John and Rip Van Winkle are at Connor's stables, Thirty-ninth street and Broadway, New York, waiting for good weather to begin Spring work for the campaign.

Mr. G. R. Dunlap, of Lexington, sold on the 12th of March to Messrs. Thompson & Montgomery, Springfield, Ky., the fine trotting stallion Richelieu, by Mambrino Chief, dam Helen Mar by Downing's Bay Messenger.

Gen. W. G. Harding, Belle Meade Stud Farm, Nashville, Tenn., lost March 29th his bay filly foal, (sister to Belle of the Meade) by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Woodbine by Lexington.

Mr. W. F. Emison, Georgetown, Ky., has sold to W. O. Thompson, same place, a half interest in the grey mare Lady Monroe, dam by Texas, for $2,500. Mr. Emison refused $8,000 for her last year.

Mr. H. T. Helm, has lost by death his inbred Hambletonian stallion colt Caledonian, three years old. He was sired by Florida, dam by Volunteer.

D. D. Beckler has located at Mystic Park with Colonel Barnes, Flora Belle and Arthur, and he expects four more steppers in a few days.

Charles Marvin, the trainer and driver of Smuggler, has been purchasing horses in St. Catherines, Canada.

English Racing.

The Liverpool Spring Cup of 500 sovs (specie), added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 15 ft. unless declared; the second received 50 sovs from the stake, and the third saved stake; winners extra; one mile and a quarter; 63 subs, 39 of whom declared and paid entrance only.

Mr. J. Chapman's b g Owton, by the Miner out of Lady of the Tees. 6 yrs, 97 lbs. ..... Tomlinson 1
Capt. Machell's b m Lady Patricia, 6 yrs, 124 lbs. ..... F. Archer 2
Mr. B. Gilpin's b h Berryfield, 6 yrs, 102 lbs. ..... Walnwright 3
Mr. T. V. Morgan's b h Lord Gowran aged, 119 lbs. ..... C. Wood 0
Mr. R. Howett's br m Activity, 5 yrs, 113 lbs. ..... Constable 0
Duke of Montrose's b c Hopbloom, 4 yrs, 113 lbs. ..... Moran 0
Capt. Stirling's b c Pluton, 4 yrs, 100 lbs ..... Morgan 0
Sir G. Chetwynd's ch c Lord Lincoln, 4 yrs, 97 lbs ..... Chesterman 0
Mr. R. Hutton's b h Duplex (late Le Shah), 5 yrs, 95 lbs, W. Macdonald 0
Mr. G. Montgomerie's b g Littel John, aged, 94 lbs ..... Howey 0
Mr. A. Pearson's br h Glendenning, 5 yrs, 93 lbs. ..... Pugh 0
Mr. R. C. Vyner's br c Daisy Cutter, 4 yrs, 91 lbs. ..... Collins 0
Lord Wilton's br f Quickstep, 3 yrs 71 lbs. (carried 72 lbs) .... Hopkins 0

Betting, 3 to 1 agst Lord Lincoln, 4 to 1 agst Quickstep, 6 to 1 agst Lady Patricia, 8 to 1 agst Lord Gowran, 100 to 8 each agst Pluton and Owton, and 100 to 7 agst Duplex. Lad Patricia was quickest off the mark, and led Lord Lincoln, Hopbloom, and Quickstep for a couple of hundred yards, when she was pulled back and Lord Gowran assumed the command from Lord Lincoln, Owton, Glendenning, Quickstep, Hopbloom, and Berryfield. This lot ran in a body down the far side from Little John, Lady Patrica, and Pluton, and the rear guard were composed of Daisy, Cutter, Activity, Duplex, the latter of whom had been outpaced from the start. Round the Canal Bridge turn Berryfield and Glendenning went up to Lord Gowran, and in another hundred yards Berryfield drew out with Quickstep in attendance, and the others beginning to compound, the pair were attended into the straight by Owton, Lady Patricia, Lord Lincoln, Lord Gowran and Pluton. Before Quickstep and Lord Lincoln had hoisted signals of distress a quarter of a mile from home, Owton carried his colors well to the fore, and although Lady Patricia persevered to the end, and Activity ran through some of the beaten horses below the distance, the Richmond horse was not interfered with, and won easily by three lengths; twice as far divided second and third, and a neck third and fourth, Activity having been headed again by Berryfield as she was pulling up. Lord Lincoln finished a bad fifth, Quickstep sixth, Lord Gowran seventh, Pluton eighth, and the others widely scattered.

The Grand National Steeplechase of 500 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, unless declared; second received 100 sovs from the stakes, and the third saved stake; winners extra; nearly four miles and a half; 52 subs, 15 of whom declared, and paid 5 sovs each.

Mr. F. G. Hobson's ch h Austerlitz, by Rataplan out of Lufra, 5 yrs, 148 lbs. ..... Owner 1
Lord Lonsdale's b g Congress, aged, 175 lbs. ..... J. Cannon 2
Mr. Moore's br g The Liberator, aged, 152 lbs ..... Mr. Thomas 3
Lord M. Beresford's br g Chimney Sweep, aged, 153 lbs. ..... J. Jones 4
Lord Lonsdale's bk g Regal, 6 yrs, 170 lbs ..... Jewitt 0
Mr. Gomm's ch h Rugby, aged, 160 lbs. ..... Mr. E. P. Wilson 0
Sir M. Crofton's br h Shifnal, aged, 159 lbs. ..... R. I'Anson 0
Capt. Bates' ch m Pride of Kildare, 6 yrs, 158 lbs ..... D. Canavan 0
Lord C. Beresford's b g Zero, aged, 156 lbs (including 7 lbs extra) .... Sherrington 0
Mr. J. Johnson's ch g Lancet, aged, 154 lbs. ..... S. Daniels 0
Mr. Moore's b g Gamebird, aged, 153 lbs ..... Mr. Appleton 0
Mr. A. Crofton's gr m Sultana, aged, 153 lbs (including 7 lbs extra) .. Mr. T. Beasly 0
Lord Downe's br h Earl Marshal, 6 yrs, 150 lbs. ..... Mr. Rolly 0
Sir C. F. Rushout's br h Arbritrator, 6 yrs, 146 lbs. ..... Mr. Crawshaw 0
Sir J. L Kaye's ch h Citizen, 6 yrs, 145 lbs ..... W. Reeves 0
Mr. S. Davis' br m Dainty, aged, 144 lbs ..... Mr. J. Goodwin 0

Betting at start: 6 to 1 against Reugny, 7 to 1 each against Regal, Shifnal and Chimney Sweep, 100 to 7 each against Pride of Kildare, Citizen, and Dainty, 100 to 6 each against Congress and Austerlitz, 20 to 1 each against Gamebird and Arbitrator, 25 to 1 against Liberator, 33 to 1 each against Lancet and Earl Marshal, 40 to 1 against Sultana, and 50 to 1 against Zero.

For full particulars see latest "Turf Gossip from England," by "Caractacus."

English Turf Notes.

After a two days' trial, before Justice Lindley, Francis Longlands, innkeeper, and Thomas Higgins Warren, farmer, both of Kingsthorpe, Northampton, were convicted on March 9th at the Stafford assizes upon the prosecution of the Jockey Club, of conspiring to defraud the treasurer of the Wolverhampton race committee and others. In August Warren purchased at Sutton Park races, a mare, which had run as a three-year-old, named Sphinx. Next day she ran in two races under the same conditions, entered in the name of Garnier. At night Longlands telegraphed to enter the mare as Glance, as a two-year-old, owned by J. Jones, for the Wolverhampton Trial Stakes. On the following morning the mare was painted and taken to Wolverhampton, and because of her advantage in age came in first. An objection was raised, and ultimately the fraud was discovered by the Jockey Club. Longlands was sentenced to nine months', and Warren to six months' hard labor.

It is stated that Sir John Astley won £10,000 on Scamp, by his winning the Croydon Grand International Hurdle Race on the 6th inst. Scamp started at the respectable odds of 10 to 1. Broadside, the first favorite, was a bad fifth in the race. It will be remembered that the latter horse ran a dead heat last year with Bay Final in the Dullingham handicap at Newmarket. Great credit is given Mr. Fothergill Rowlands for his care and winding up of Scamp.

Scottish Chief is having every opportunity to do himself credit. No horse could have a better chance than to receive five such mares as the following: Apology, Formosa, who won the Oaks, the One Thousand Guineas and made a dead heat with Moslem for the Two Thousand Guineas in 1868, Spinaway, Lady Augusta, and Repulse. The two latter mares won the One Thousand Guineas and are by Stockwell.

It seems that there are still some English breeders who have sense enough to breed to honest sound horses, whose reputation on the turf was always to carry weight and stay, for Dutch Skater, who, among other races, won the Great Metropolitan Handicap, with 125 lbs. up, and the Doncaster Cup with 126 lbs. up, has his subscription full; wisely he has been limited to twenty approved mares.

Mr. G. W. Moore, of the Moore & Burgess Minstrels, has purchased Salvini, the fastest trotting horse in England, for £1,000, of Mr. E. H. Webling.

Grassendale, the speedy son of Hermit, out of Ratcatcher's Daughter, who recently changed hands at 700 gs., died suddenly.

We have used the Knickerbocker Hoof Ointment with great satisfaction. It grows the hoof nicely, and cures quarter crack better than anything we ever used. Yours, etc., DAN MAGE,
[*Advertisement.* 206 West 48th st., New York.

Rifle.

The National Rifle Association.

The annual report of the National Rifle Association, so called, shows the financial condition of the association to be satisfactory; but it gives no strong evidence of any just claim to the title National, insomuch as no strenuous endeavor has been made by it to imbue the people of the Union with the love of rifle practice and its value as a recreation and educator, and as a means of national power. We make this statement on the strength of the secretary's report and upon our knowledge of what has transpired during the past year.

Mr. George S. Schmerhorn, Jr., the secretary, in his report, stated his ability to repeat what his predecessors had said with regard to the success and prosperity of the association and its still growing influence. There have been twenty-six new life members qualified during the year 1876, the total number being now 285. The only decrease in life members were the late Mr. A. T. Stewart and Colonel Lefferts. There has been an increase in the number of affiliated clubs, owing to the amended regulations as to affiliation which were passed February 1, 1876. In connection with this, the first convention of riflemen, was held at Creedmoor on May 26, 1876. At this convention the following-named clubs and associations were represented: Amateur Rifle Club, New York; Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association, Long Island, N. Y.; Seventh Regiment N.G S.N.Y. Rifle Club, New York; Twenty third Regiment N.G.S.N.Y. Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Scottish-American Rifle Club, New York; Yonkers Rifle Association, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Parthian Rifle Club, Hudson, N. Y.; Connecticut Rifle Club, Stamford, Conn.

The range committee makes report which goes over the practice executed at the Creedmoor ranges during the year. It also gives the details of experiments gone through with a view to improve the system of targets at present in use. The committee tried to substitute canvas for iron targets, and wooden frames instead of metal slabs, but found that this would not work; it cost nearly as much for the softer material, which after all did not give so satisfactory results as the metallic slabs. The National Guard strongly objected to canvas targets, and some of the officers refused, during the matches, to allow their men to shoot at them. The markers also prefer iron targets. A sandstone target was put up on the range in September. It was composed of a single block of fine-grained sandstone, six feet square and six inches in thickness. Contrary to all expectations, it has sustained but little injury, although it has been used more than any other target on the range during the same period. An iron target used constantly, as these at Creedmoor are, cannot last much longer than three years.

The contract with the State of New York, giving the use of fifteen targets at Creedmoor to uniformed men of the National Guard, three days in the week, from June to December, was renewed, the consideration received being $4,000, as formerly. There were fifty-seven matches shot at Creedmor during the past year. In the same period five new prizes have been offered by various parties for monthly competition. Ten new targets and a bullet proof fence had been erected at Creedmoor during the year.

General Martin T. McMahon, the association's treasurer, reports the assets and liabilities to be as follows: Assets, $103,633.79, and liabilities $2,878.07, leaving to the credit of the association as estimated capital of $100,755.72.

The prize committee report says the Executive Committee, during 1876 had thrown out individual prizes in the team matches. While this proceeding saved money for the association it produced dissatisfaction among the regiments, and much less interest was evinced in the competitions, so it is to be hoped that a different course may be pursued this year. The aggregate value of the 111 prizes offered at the last Fall meeting amounted to $6,822, besides three National Rifle Association grand medals in gold, silver and bronze, whose value has not been given.

In addition to the above stated reports others are printed from the Executive Committe and the chief of the statistical bureau. The latter officer says that the number of entries for the grand Centennial rifle contest was 385; and these 14 matches, comprising the programme for the fall meeting, numbered 1,641, making in all 17 matches and 2,026 entries.

Gen. D. D. Wylie in his official report as chief financial officer for the fourth annual prize meeting at Creedmoor from Sept. 12th to the 22d, 1876, says that the funds which passed through his hands were: Receipts, $8,321.64, and disbursements, $3,163.40, showing an excess of receipts above disbursements to the amount of $5,155.60.

The range at Creedmoor is now open for practice, but so far little has been done.

RIFLE AT SALT LAKE.—The second annual meeting of the Pioneer Rifle Club was held on the 3d inst., when the following officers were elected; M. H. Walker, President; G. A. Meears and J. E. Bamberger, Vice-Presidents; Harrison Spiers, W. Heusser and Saml. Kahn, Executive Committee; Frank C. Sharkey, Secretary; G. A. Meears, Treasurer. A vote of thanks was returned to Messrs. Tullidge & Russell for their generous presentation of an elegant oil painting. The first competition was announced for April 16th—ten shots a 500 yards off hand. Messrs. Tullidge & Russell were elected honorary members of the club.

THE LONE STAR STATE.—Our correspondent F. H., writing from Galveston, Texas, says: "Texas has now four flourishing rifle clubs and proposes to be heard from at no distant day. The riflemen here have a little advantage over their Northern brethren in the matter of practice. The ranges are mostly so near the residences of members that they can get daily practice all the year round.

Rifle Notes.

At a recent meeting of the National Rifle Association of England, the chairman announced that a lettter had been received from Canada, saying that a team would come from the Dominion to Wimbledon, and a challenge had been received from Victoria, Australia, for a team from England to go to the Antipodes. The next meeting of the association at Wimbledon will commence on the 9th of July.

The Walnut Hill Range, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was opened for daily practice on the 9th inst.

Athletics.

MCLAUGHLIN VS. BAUER.—The mixed match between these two masters of the two styles of wrestling was contested at Whitney's Opera House, Detroit, on April 10th, before an enormous crowd of the genuine sport loving Detroiters. The match was for $500 a side and the whole of the receipts, and was one collar-and-elbow, one Græco-Roman, the third, if necessary, to be decided by a flip of coin. They took hold at 8:40, and in less than seven minutes McLaughlin threw Bauer a dog fall; after a short rest they came together again and within a minute Bauer was clean on his back. At ten minutes after nine they faced each other for the Græco-Roman tussle, and after eight minutes of most intensely exciting work, Bauer put McLaughlin square onto his back. Bauer won the toss and decided on "catch as catch can," but in four minutes the Michigan giant had Bauer on the carpet. By this victory McLaughlin has asserted his right to be called the best all round wrestler in the country, for we do not believe that any other man could so easily get away with such a lithe opponent as is Bauer. Harry Hill, of New York, acted as referee, and gave satisfaction. Just about a year ago; in fact, the day of his first match with Martin, McLaughlin promised us personally to clear up this "flip flap business," but he also promised to "go for" McMahon. Let him firmly establish himself at once in his position, and, by throwing McMahon, clear his title to the championship. We believe he can do it, for we think he will never again crowd the money on so heavily as to shake his nerve at a critical moment, as he undoubtedly did in that first Martin match.

FASTEST ON RECORD.—The gentleman who under our supervision kept the score of Ennis' miles in his match against time on March 28th and 29th to do 200 miles in 24 hours, notified us as follows: John Ennis abandoned his attempt (of skating 200 miles in 24 hours) at 7:45 A. M. He had skated 82 miles in 9 hours 40 min. and 30 sec. He made his first 50 miles in 4 hours 56 minutes and 35 seconds, and up to this time was confident of winning, but on his fiftieth mile was seized with a violent fit of vomiting which he attributed to escaping gas in the building, large quantities of which he inhaled. As he was unable to sufficiently recover from this attack to keep anything on his stomach, he very sensibly abandoned his undertaking as indicated above.

At the Cambridge University meeting, England, on Saturday, March 3, J. Gibb of the London Athletic club entered for the open three-mile race. He started from scratch, and ran well through his men, bar C. B. King, to whom he was conceding 400 yards, and who beat him out eight yards. He was officially timed as doing the distance in 14min. 46sec., several watches agreeing as to the times; but, although this is faster than any amateur ever before ran three miles, it does not constitute a record. This time is within 10 seconds of John White's time, when he beat, on May 11th, 1863, among others, Deerfoot, Lang, Mills, Brighton and Richards in a ten mile race.

Trap Shooting.

The Shoot at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, KY., April 7, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Most all the smaller details are arranged for the tournament here to be given by E. T. Martin, of your place. Admirable grounds adjoining the race track have been engaged, and as the races do not commence daily until 3 o'clock, the shooters can shoot until fifteen minutes before, and those caring to witness the races can, by a walk of 200 yards, be at the grand stand and can return afterwards and shoot balance of the evening. It is not often that persons are afforded such prospects for sport in one week, and it should and will, draw an immense crowd. Already rooms are being engaged at our hotels, and parties who contemplate coming should engage rooms beforehand, as it will be almost impossible to get good accommodations after arrival. The Secretary of State Association, Major J. M. Taylor, will answer any communications addressed him. Ample buildings for judges, lunch stands and spectators will be erected on the shooting grounds; and it is to be hoped that the principal clubs of Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and other points, will bring their tents and erect them on the ground, adding to the scene. The grounds are located on one of our principal thoroughfares, the Winchester pike, and just outside the city limits; 'buses and hacks will convey passengers to the grounds at 25 cents. We expect a big turn out. FAYETTE.

SHOOTING ON LONG ISLAND.—The regular monthly shoot of the Fountain Shooting Club took place on April 4th at the Brooklyn Driving Park,, Brooklyn, L. I., for the possession of the championship gold badge. The pigeons furnished were better than the average, and in addition were favored by a strong wind, the score however shows a marked improvement. Eighteen members participated. The following is the score.

BROOKLYN DRIVING PARK—FOUNTAIN SHOOTING CLUB, April 4.—Monthly contest for the champion badge; 7 birds each; 21 yards rise, 80 boundary; Long Island rules to govern:

McLaughlin	0111111—6	Eddy	1100001 —3
Cleaser	1011111—6	White	1100010 —3
Madison	1011111—6	Slane	*0110100—3
Miller	0111110—5	William	0110100 —3
Messey	0101111—5	Curley	110*0010—3
Andrews	1111000—4	Goodwin	1100000 —2
Kearney	0101110—4	Denham	0100010 —2
Josephs	1010011—4	Connors	1*00000*—1
Sheridan	1110001—4	Black	0000000 —0

Tie on six.

McLaughlin	110—2	Cleaser	000—0

DENVER SHOOTING.—Denver, Colorado, March 31.—At the shooting match at Beaver Brook, the contest for the silver medal of the Denver Shooting Club, 10 birds, 21 yds rise, resulted as follows:

Kerr	11111 11111—10	Babcock	01101 11111— 8

So Mr. Kerr retains the medal. He won it at the club shoot Feb. 22d, 1877.

The first sweepstakes match at 21 yds rise, resulted:

Babcock	01101—3	Lower	11111—5
Kerr	11111—5	Junior	11101—4

Lower first money; Junior second.

The second match resulted:

Babcock	11111—5	Lower	01111—4
Kerr	11111—5	Junior	11111—5
Mathews	11111—5		

The ties at 31 yds between Mathews, Babcock and Junior, resulted:

Junior	111—3	Babcock	101—2
Mathews	011—2		

TRAP AT MOLINE, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The following is the score of a match here Saturday last; the shooting was at 15 pigeons each, 26 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, ground traps:

Henry Steward	11111 11101 11011—13
J. M. Cooper	11101 11000 11101—10
Wm. Robinson	11111 00111 00110—10
Chas. Ainsworth	11111 00011 00011— 9

The birds were strong flyers. M.

A GRAND TOURNAMENT.—A grand union shooting tournament shot gun and rifle, at Avoca, Iowa, May 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, 1877, consisting of class, club, team and individual shooting; sweepstakes and other liberal prizes will be given. A programme of which will be issued as soon as possible and sent free to all applicants. Address,

W.A. BOOTS, Secretary,
[*Advertisement.*] Avoca, Pottawattamie, Co., Iowa.

Fish.

CANADIAN FISHING.—The following notice has been issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 12, 1877.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that, under section 15, of the "Fisheries Act," the Governor General in Council has set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of fish during the space of three years, from the first day of May next, the waters of Rice Lake and tributaries, together with the River Trent down to the Bay of Quinte, and also that portion of the Otonabee River extending from its inlet at the said lake to Lock's Bridge, Peterboro, all within the counties of Hastings, Northumberland and Peterboro', in the Province of Ontario.

These reserved waters are placed under the special charge of Charles Gilchrist, Esq., Fishery Overseer, Port Hope, to whom application for permission to fish must be made. Foreigners will be required to pay $1 per diem for angling permits.

Any person who willingly injures any place reserved for the propagation of fish, or uses therein any net, fishing light, or fishing implement during the period for which said waters are so set apart, or fishes in any manner therein without permission from this department, shall incur a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and forfeit the materials or be imprisoned in default of payment.

By order, W. F. WHITCHER, Comm'r of Fisheries.

THE INDIANA FISH LAW.—The Indiana Legislature has passed the following law for the protection of fish in that State:

SECTION 1. That no person shall take any fish with a net, seine, gun or trap of any kind, or set net, weir or pot in any of the lakes, ponds, rivers and small streams in this State, except as hereinafter provided. No person shall take any fish with a gig or spear during the months of March, April, May, November and December. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine for each fish so taken, not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, provided the penalty in this section shall not be enforced against persons catching small minnows for bait, with seine not over fifteen feet in length, or the legitimate fishing with hook, line and pole, or taking fish out of the Ohio river, or out the St. Joseph river, between the first day of March and the first day of May in each year.

One million young whitefish sent to Grand Haven, Mich,, by Geo. H. Jerome, fish commissioner were planted in Lake Michigan on March 26.

THE FORESTER CLUB.—The following gentleman were elected officers of the Forester Club, Janesville, Wis., at the annual meeting: H. D. McKinney, President; Dr. Wm. Howe, Treasurer; J. B. Doe, Jr., Secretary.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

J. H., Eau Claire.—I have three setter pups eight weeks old, whose bodies are covered with small pimples from which a thick matter exudes. They are continually howling and scratching themselves. They were weaned when four weeks old and have grown rapidly since, being now in fair condition. Their hair is a little rough, but, they are seemingly in good health. They have been fed on corn meal, bread and graham, cooked with meat, but have had but little meat. Have also fed them with buckwheat cakes. What shall I do for them? Ans.—Your system of feeding is all wrong and sufficient to produce the trouble from which your pups suffer. Nothing which heats the blood or tends to induce full habit should ever be given to pups of such age. It is probable that the disease is surfeit. Wash the pups thoroughly with tepid water and carbolic soap, but be sure to dry well. Give about a teaspoonful of castor oil and feed on breed and milk. If this does not induce a cure try two drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day.

L. H. L., Sullivan.—I have a well bred black setter dog which had distemper and apparently has recovered, except that his back or loin is weak So much so that he can hardly walk. His appetite and digestion are good, but I have had some trouble to keep his bowels in check they being very loose. Can you tell me what to do with him? Ans.—Your dog wants a tonic to build him up. Try a pill of quinine, extract of hemlock and ginger two grains of each to a pill. Give twice a day, and if the the looseness of the bowels continues, add powdered chalk to the pill. Feed for a short time on scalded milk as an adjunct to the above treatment.

SUBSCRIBER, Woodlawn Farm.—I have a very fine dog which has had a large swelling on one side of his head from some cause unknown to me. I reduced this by using iodine, but now there is a large opening exposing the upper jaw and teeth to view, which greatly disfigures him. Can you suggest anything to close the wound and heal it? Ans.—If the discharge has ceased, wash the wound three times a day with tepid water and carbolic soap; then rub into it mutton tallow warmed sufficiently to make it soft.

R. R. C., Northeast Pa.—Are there any dachshunds in this country except those owned by Dr. Twaddell of Philadelphia? The doctor has none for sale. If so can you inform me by whom owned? 2. Next to dachshunds, what breed would you prefer for running foxes, hares and rabbits to the gun? Owing to the scarcity of birds here we are compelled to resort to this kind of hunting for sport. Ans. 1. Write F. B. Allen, Rockville Centre, Long Island. 2. Beagles.

R. R., Aurora.—I have a litter of young pups that are very weak and feeble. They are hardly able to suck and seem falling all to pieces, can you give me a remedy for them? Ans.—Try a teaspoonful of extract beef, iron and wine, which you can get at any drug store. Give from one to three hours apart according to circumstances.

A. F. T., Macon.—What is rounding as applied to fox hounds? I find the term used in an English work, but no explanation. Ans.—It means cutting off the tips of the ears to shorten them and produce round form. This is done to prevent the ears getting sore in hunting.

C. B. I., Nashville.—My pointer lashes his tail raw at the tip every season, is there anything I can bathe it with to toughen the skin and prevent this trouble? Ans.—No. The only remedy is taking off a few of the end joints, that will probably have the desired effect.

E. C. W., Long Island.—I have a setter that got his leg broken some weeks since. I had it set but the job was poorly done as the foot is turned outwards. He is not much lame but this spoils his looks, can anything be done for it? Ans.—No.

MUSKEGON, Mich.—Is there no place in Chicago where areca nut can be procured? If so please reply in your next issue. No advertisement in you paper short of New York. Ans. No.

VETERINARY.

W. A., Canton, Ohio.—One of my horses, seven years old, is troubled with thrush in the near hind foot. I would be glad to receive a prescription for it. Also a remedy for a horse that has lost the hair from around his ears. His head don't appear sore. I have tried sulphur, etc., but there appears to be scurf at the edges. The opinion of your veterinary surgeon on both cases, with remedies, will greatly oblige me. Ans.—For thrush pare off all loose and detached parts of the frog so as to get at the bottom of the diseased part, clean it thoroughly and introduce a little calomel well down into the cracks with a spatula or case knife; keep the feet dry and clean for three or four days, and pay attention to cleanliness, drainage and ventilation. For the ears we think you would do well to treat the case for mange, as the loss of hair and the scurf are the results of the presence of parisites. Wash the scurfy parts with strong soap suds, and remove the scurf and the scarf skin, then rub the following lotion well in. Take of iodo-bromide of calcium compound one ounce, pure water four ounces, mix and apply with the hand; or take of sulphur and oil of tar of each two ounces, oil of turpentine half an ounce, carbolic acid two drachms and raw linseed oil half a pint; mix and apply the hand. Repeat either if necessary.

SUBSCRIBER, Des Moines, Iowa.—I have a horse that passes small white worms with curious looking heads. He eats well, but is poor in flesh, and has a dull look about the eyes. How can they be got rid of? 2. What is the remedy for a thorough pin. I have a colt which has one on his hind leg of about a month's standing? Ans. 1st. Give as a vermifuge tartar emetic one drachm, linseed meal one ounce, mix and give either as a ball or powder in the feed; repeat the dose morning and night for two days, then give a purgative of aloes six drachms and ginger one drachm made into a ball with syrup or soap; worm medicine should be given fasting, and should be repeated in three or four weeks. 2. Colts are often affected with them if they are large or fat; they (the thoroughpins) usually go away of themselves as the colt grows older; unless they are very large we would not recommend treatment, but if necessary apply a strong tincture of iodine and acupressure to the part by bandages and pads. It will be found a rather troublesome task to apply the bandages, but persevere and the colt will soon become accustomed to them. If he is large and fat, confine him a little and reduce his feed.

T. M., St. Louis, Mo.—One of my horses has a hard cough and is out of condition generally this Spring; his coat is staring, is hide-bound and unthrifty. Will you please prescribe something for him? I thought of trying some condition powders but preferred to consult your veterinarian. Ans.—Your horse is troubled with derangement of the digestive apparatus; probably the liver is inactive. Take notice if the fæces are light colored and fœtid—have an offensive odor—if so give him an aloetic purge and change the food for a few days; if he has been on hard, dry grain change to roots and boiled barley or oats. The cough though often symptomatic of some other disease, often results from indigestion; in such cases remove the original disease and the cough will cease.

A. R., Waterloo, Ia.—I have a well bred, three year old colt whose stifle slips out. He does not appear much lame. He can be walked, and does not appear to mind it. When standing in the stable it slips out and in again of its own accord. Apparently there is no inflammation. What can I do to cure him? Ans.—Apply a high heeled shoe—raise the heels about two inches—then apply a smart blister, after having clipped off the hair, of pulverized cantharides one part and lard four parts, mix and apply with lots of friction with the hand about two ounces. Repeat in three or four weeks if necessary.

TRAP SHOOTING.

C. N. W., Leavenworth, Kan.—Let me know the best shooting on record at single and double birds, and oblige. Ans. Bogardus, in his match with Ward at Buffalo shot at 23 black birds and 77 pigeons, and killed 95 out of the hundred. In a match with King at Dexter Park, Chicago, he killed 50 straight. Next day he killed 85 out of 100 (double rises) at 21 yards. In another match with the odds 10 to 1 Bogardus killed 100 straight at Dexter Park.

GAME AND SHOOTING.

SUBSCRIBER, Columbus, O.—1. Is there a bird found wild in America which is known as the pheasant? 2. Is not the ruffed grouse erroneously called a pheasant? Please answer an oft asked and old question in order to satisfy those who are not posted. Ans.—1. There are no pheasants in America. 2. In some localities the ruffed grouse is called a pheasant, and in others the quail is called a pheasant, which is incorrect.

TRAP AT COLUMBUS, KAN.—Columbus, Kan., March 26, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The following indicates the ability of men who are not Bogardus. To-day a match came off between Henry Ramage and E. E. Stubbs; 50 eggs at 26 yds. The score is as follows:

Ramage—11011 11111 01110 11111 11111 11101 11011 11111 11111 11111—45 out of 50.

Stubbs—10111 01011 01011 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111—45 out of 50.

Shot off.

Ramage—11101 11001 10101—10 out of 15.

Stubbs—11010 10111 11111—12 out of 15.

Stubbs wins $250.

This match was witnessed by a vast number of citizens.

The judges were C. H. Spears and W. P. Bennett; referee R. M. Willis and scorer M. V. B. Bennett. Time to each, four minutes and two seconds.

This was the finest match of the kind in southern Kansas. Either of these men can break 1,000 glass balls 2½ inches in diameter in the same time and with less loss than Bogardus and our citizens will bet $1,000. Take it who dares, M. B. B.

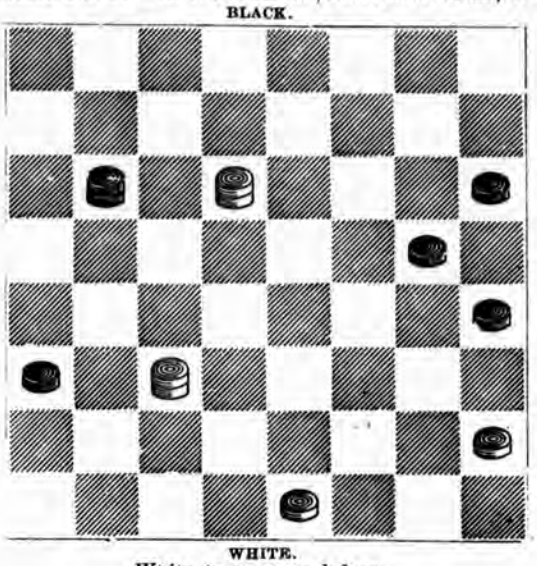
Checkers.

O. D. ORVIS, EDITOR.

We have all the standard checker books for sale at publishers prices Address DRAUGHT EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD, P.O. Box 215, Chicago.

POSITION No. 84.—BY I. C. KIBBEE, CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and draw.

SOLUTION TO POSITION No. 83.

5- 9	9-14	13-17*	15-18	18-27	27-31
32-27	27-23	22-13	16-11	26-22	B. wins.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. SMITH, Avoca, Iowa.—Numbers reversed; otherwise correct.

L. B. STARKWEATHER, Boston.—Thanks for contributions. Keep us posted please.

WM. J. GIDDEY, Detroit, Mich.—Your contributions are very acceptable and shall appear soon. We have no copies of the book on hand.

CHECKER INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs L. B. Cook and Capt. Fraizer, of Detroit, are trying to arrange matters with Mr. Martins to visit the Detroit players after his match with Mr. Yates.

Mr. O. P. McIlrath, draught editor of the Cleveland *Post*, will doubtless win many fresh laurels during his tour through the East.

The Chelsea (Mass.) *Public* has entered upon its fifth year of usefulness in furnishing its readers one of the best conducted checker columns published.

GAME No. 184.—"SINGLE CORRER."

By W. C. Parrow, Boston, Mass.

11-15	18-15*	7-10	26-19	9-13	16-11
22-18	10-19	24-20	6-10	20-16	10-14
15-22	24-15	14-18	15- 6	8-11 (8)	11- 7
25-18	16-19	17-14 (4)	1-17	15- 8	22-25
8-11	23-16	10-17	19-15 (6)	3-12	19-16
29-25	12-19	21-14	17-22	30-26	Drawn
4- 8	27-24 (1 & 2)	2- 7	28-24 (7)	7-10	
25-22	9-14 (3)	32-27 (5)	5- 9	26-17	
11-16	22-17	19-23	24-19	13-22	
		(1)			
22-18	23-16	24-20	30-14	24-15	19-16
9-14	12-19	7-11	11-18	18-22	6-10
18- 9	31-27 (9)	32-27	20-16	28-24	15- 6
5-14	14-18	2- 7	8-12	22-25	1-17
27-23	27-24	26-23	27-24	24-19	21-14
8-12	3- 8	19-26	12-19	25-30	Drawn.
		(2)			
21-17	22-18	17-13	24-20	18- 9	24-15
9-13	13-22	1- 5	7-10	5-14	10-19
27-24	26-17	31-26	32-27	27-24	B. wins
7-11	5- 9	3- 7	9-14	11-18	
		(3)			
9-13 (*a*)	31-27 (10, 11)	2-18	24-19	28-32	10- 1
22-18	14-18	20-16	30-24	21-17	26-17
6- 9	27-23	8-12	19-15	32-27	1- 6
24-20	18-27	16-11	1- 6	17-14	17-14
9-14	32-16	12-16	30-25	27-23	6- 1
18- 9	7-11	28-24	24-28	14-10	18-23
5-14	16- 7	16-20	26-22	23-26	B. wins
		(4)			
17-13	10-14	15- 8	1- 5	16-11	23-26
5- 9	26-22	3-12	22-17	31-26	8-11
20-16	14-23	18-15	14-18	11- 8	22-18
2- 7	22-18	7-10	11- 7	26-22	2- [illegible]
32-27	23-26	30-26	18-22	8- 3	26-31
18-23	31-22	10-14	7- 2	19-23	7-10
27-18	8-11	15-11 (*b*, 12)	22-31	3- 8	Drawn.
		(5)			
31-27	5- 9 (13)	24-19	15-18	8-11	26-31
6-10	28-24	8-11	11- 8	32-27	1- 5
15- 6	9-13	19-16	18-23	11-16	Drawn
1-17	16-12	11-15	8- 4	27-23	
27-23	17-22	16-11	23-27	17-13	
18-27	26-17	7-16	4- 8	22-26	
32-16	13-22	20-11	27-32	13- 9	
		(6)			
27-23	17-22	24-19	13-17	15- 8	
18-27	19-15	9-13	20-16	3-12	
31-24	5- 9	28-24	8-11	B. wins.	
		(7)			
20-16	3-19	30-14	25-30	19-15	7-11
8-11	27-23	22-25	24-19	25-22	B. wins
15- 8	19-26	28-24	30-25	15-10	
		(8)			
13-27	22-25	17-21	7-11	3-17	
30-26	26-23	23-14	16- 7	Drawn.	
		(9)			
32-27	30-14	31-26 (15)	24-20	16-11	17-14
14-18	6-10	7-11	16-19	6- 9	Drawn.
26-23 (14)	15- 6	28-24	20-16	21-17	
19-26	2-18	11-16	1- 6	9-13	
		(10)			
32-27	2-18	19-16	23-26	8-11	15-11
14-18	27-23	11-15	11- 8	23-19	19-23
26-23	18-27	16-11	16-31	22-17	10-14
19-26	31-24	15-19	8- 4	19-15	B. wins
30-14	8-11	20-16	31-27	28-24	
7-10	24-19	19-23	4- 8	6-10	
15- 6	1- 6	16-12	27-23	16-19	
		(11)			
20-16	18-22	21-17	11-15	27-24	15-19
14-18	26-17	7-11	32-27	19-23	B. wins
16-12	13-22	15-10	8-11	24-20	
		(12)			
16-11	22-17	17-14	14- 5	11- 7	Drawn
14-18	18-22	23-31	19-23	6- 9	
		(13)			
8-12	20-11	17-26	23-18	19-23	24-19
16-11	12-16	30-23	16-19	28-24	26-30
7-16	26-22	5- 9	18-15	23-26	11- 7
					Drawn
		(14)			
21-17	24-20	31-27	30-23	20-16	2- 9
3- 8	18-32	19-23	18-27	26-22	13- 6
27-24	26-17	27-24	28-24	15-11	6- 9
7-11	11-18	12-19	27-31	22-13	14-10
17-14	20-16	24-15	24-20	11- 2	Drawn
2- 7	8-12	23-26	31-26	1- 5	
		(15)			
27-23	7-11	21-17	3- 8	17-13	
18-27	24-19	6-10	24-20	11-15	
31-24	1- 6	28-24	8-12	B. wins.	

(*a*) When White plays 27-24 I think 9-13 stronger than 9-14.
(*b*) Mr. Janvier leaves it here as a win for whites.

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1877.

Bench Shows.

The National American Kennel Club Annual Meeting, Syracuse, N. Y., June 5.—C. H. Turner, Sec'y.

New York Bench Show, Hippodrome, Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, New York, May 8th, 9th and 10th.—Chas. Lincoln, Supt.

Field Trials.

Iowa Field Trials—

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Field Trials, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. —D. Bryson, Sec'y.

Foreign.

Kennel Club Field Trials (Field Trial Derby) Horseheath, Cambridgshire, May 2 and 3.—G. Lowe, Sec'y.

Is the Interest in Blue Blood Likely to be Permanent?

BY ARNOLD BURGES.

Opponents of the blue blood cause have a great fondness for quoting the present interest in fine dogs as on example of the fancy Americans have for taking up a new hobby and running wild over it till some other attracts their attention. They argue, too, that this mania will be a short lived one, and, after a brief interval, will die out, leaving the natives more firmly established in popular favor than ever before, through the natural reaction which follows disappointment. Another favorite assertion is, that the hue and cry over blue blood is kept up by those interested in breeding kennels for the purpose of creating sales for high priced whelps. The lack of reason in such statements is so apparent that it is hardly worth exposing; but as the fool's cap and bells is supposed to have departed with the age that licensed them, some readers of the CHICAGO FIELD may fail to detect the true character of these rantings and so attach undue importance to them.

It needs but a glance at the causes which gave rise to the importation and breeding of the blue bloods, with consideration of other similar efforts, to dispel every doubt of the legitimacy and permanence of this attempted reform, for reform it is if ever the correction of past bad principles and worse practices deserved that name. In the first place look at the men identified with the new movement. Every one of them is a practical sportsman with means and leisure for the gratification and enjoyment of the sports he delights in; all too have regular business or professional engagements so that if they do breed and sell drafts from their kennels they are at least removed from the necessity for so doing, and consequently their writings are no more to be regarded as catch penny advertisements than are those of their opponents, all of whom would doubtless be as ready to sell a dog if they could find a purchaser as the blunest of the blue blood breeders. What was it that led these gentlemen to invest their money and devote their time to the introduction of new breeds of dogs, if we cannot accept their statement that they did this because years of trial and repeated disappointment had convinced them that no reliance could be placed in the old breeds, and that if some healthy action was not taken, America would soon be as far behind the world in quality of field sports as she was late in introducing them? Native advocates lay great stress upon the fact that the ancestors of all our dogs must have been imported; and so doubtless they were, though if one was to judge by the appearance of a majority of the descendents, it would be hard to tell from whence those old importations came or to what breed they belonged. One of our correspondents gave as a reason for likeing the pointer, the displeasure he felt at having his setter mistaken for a sheep dog by the countrymen he met with; but if all our native dogs were near enough to the true setter type to warrant no greater mistake, it is not probable the hated blue bloods would ever have been brought over, or field trials deemed necessary. Those fields of sore trial to the natives and their backers.

The same claim of original importation might be urged in favor of our mustangs, yet we fancy no one will dare to claim for them an equality with the scions of more recent imported blood, the Lexingtons and Harry Bassets of this later day, and yet the ridicule which was showered upon the first importers of thoroughbred horses was fully as great as now falls upon the reformers of our kennels. Very probably the ancestors of our native cattle, if they could be traced, were imported from foreign countries, but how do those natives stand comparison with the short horns and other choice strains brought over within the last few years? Every one of these efforts at improving our domesticated animals has conquered opposition and resulted in success, yet now when we come to the improvement of our dogs, we are met with the old cry of equality in native stock, lack of adaptation to our wants on the part of the blue bloods, and all the rest of the cut and dried phrases which failed to arrest the introduction and final general acceptance of the various other imported breeds that now adorn our highways and pastures. We are not guilty of either egotism or interest-warped judgment in predicting that the present effort will prove as completely successful as those of the past have been. Look at the prospect—for every one blue blooded man half a decade ago, an hundred can now be easily found, and the number is rapidly increasing as each breeder finds customers for his drafts. Breeders are not keeping up high prices, the *demand* does that; capital and intelligence sustain that demand; the dogs themselves sustain it at all public exhibitions and there is nothing to break it down except the same self-interested conservative opposition which has howled in vain against the reforms of the past.

Canine Notes From England.

MR. GRESHAM'S ST. BERNARDS.

[*From our Resident Correspondent.*] LONDON, March 27, 1877.

There being nothing doing in shows or trials I have determined to do you a special visit to the Shefford kennels, where are to be seen most of the famous St. Bernards of the day. Shefford is a rustic little town nine miles off Bedford, and forty-one from London, easy of access, though not on the main road. I don't know the exact population, but beyond Mr. Gresham and his family and the parson and the doctor and their families, and a sporting lawyer, and the agent of a landed proprietor, and the butcher and the baker, the tinker and the tailor, I fancy the census might easily be displayed on the back of a playing card. Indeed Shefford would scarcely be known to the world outside if it were not for Mr. Gresham's famous St. Bernards and the strain, for it is really entitled to be considered as such, holds as high a position among non sporting dogs as the "Belvoir tans" among hounds, or the "Laverracks" or "Llewellins" among setters. Of all non-sporting breeds the St. Bernard is by far the most fashionable, and consequently the most valuable; the fact is everyone cannot afford to keep St. Bernards or haven't sufficient accommodation, and this is all the more reason why it is so heartily supported by those who are more fortunately placed.

The starting point of the Gresham breed was old Bernie—now dead—Bernie, which Mr. Gresham had from a Mr. Hooper, a solicitor in the same county, was a smooth coated brindle bitch of the old fashioned variety, showing a deal of the character of the bloodhound; but that sort of type is entirely changed now—not by crossing but by selection. Mr. Gresham is a staunch believer in pedigree stock, and would reject the finest specimen, if of impure blood or deficient in certain distinguishing signs of the breed. The main points sought for now a-days are: *first*, size and height; *second*, a short face, with lots of "stop;" *third*, double dew claws; *fourth*, color and coat and markings; *fifth*, bone; these are the leading properties; the size of the ear, the texture of the coat, the eye, symmetry, temper and docility all have to be considered, but they are of lesser importance. An inspection shows how well off these Shefford grandees are in the required points, and how nicely and carefully they are balanced. Some breeders go in for size, and if they have that are content. Others are satisfied with well developed dewclaws alone, or a snow proof coat of a rich and fashionable color; but this kind of one point specimen would not suit with Mr. Gresham. They must be good all around or that way inclined. But we will walk round the kennels and look at the cracks as we go. First allow me to introduce you to Brewer, the keeper. Every doggy man in England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland, must know Brewer. He'll tell you with pride he's "bin with 'em all along;" all his life in the family. Very fond is he of his dogs, and very fond are they of him; if Brewer has a fault it is that he is apt to overfeed and over humor them. He is a quaint old party, short and dry; one of a sort you don't get much change out of; listens to the gossip of other keepers, and gives "mum" in return; considers his dogs before himself and his master before the Prince of Wales; fancies himself in full dress with a brown velveteen coat, dog-head buttons, and a short well seasoned "dudeen." Not that he is any way Irish, nor in truth does he affect to be most enamored with the beautiful Emerald Isle, or his first visit to Ireland. Some one ch flingly enquired what he thought of the Irish girls. His reply was characteristic: "Oh! they are good eno' fur me." But we have reached the kennels; Brewer opens the first door and out bounds Monk.

Monk is a son of old Bernie by Sir Charles Isham's Leo; he stands 32 inches, fair at the withers, and pulls 140 lbs.; length from nose to tip of tail 90 inches, and girth of chest 41 inches. His coat and color are perfection, in texture it may be compared to that of the seal, soft and wool-like underneath and hard and long at the top, color rich, dark brindle, with white blaze, collar and legs. Monk ranks as co-champion with Hector among rough coated dogs, when they have been shown together by the same owner they have rung the changes first one winning and then the other according to the fancy of the judges. For my own part I always liked him infinitely before his kennel companion because though not quite so massive, he possesses more true character and shows himself with a more majestic carriage. He has been remarkably successful at the stud, his get showing much quality with plenty of timber. The next door box is tenanted by the Shah, the champion smooth-coated dog; he stands 32½ inches at the shoulder, weighs 143 pounds, girths round the chest 43½ and round the head 26½; his entire length from tip to tip is 91 inches; his coat which is white with bright red markings, is as smooth and bright as a fox hound's, while his well knit frame, good back, tight loins and straight legs, give him somewhat the appearance of a magnified hound. Hector, the fine rough-coated specimen alluded to, is not now at Shefford, having been sold to Rev. Mr. Sneyd for £250, beside the service free to a certain number of bitches. Hector's measurements are, at the shoulder, 32 inches; from nose to end of tail, 83 inches; girth of chest, 42 inches; girth of fore arm 13 inches; girth of head 27½ in, and his weight is 152 pounds.

The total length of the three if glued end to end would be 254 inches, or 21 feet, and their combined weight 435 lbs. Tarquin is another fine dog of the Rough persuasion which Mr. Gresham shows occasionally, but has lately gone off a bit from age; he is one of the best coated of St. Bernards and exquisitely marked, but there is not quite enough of him. Othman, christened after the Grand Duke of Jahore, is the coming dog and is expected he will beat everything that has gone before him; he has not finished growing yet, but stands about 32 inches and measures from one end to the other 84 inches, which when the dog has thoroughly matured will be 6 or 7 inches more; his present weight is about 150 lbs, and he is with all his immensity of size, as full of symmetry as one could wish; he is a rich tawn orange with the fashionable white points. His first and only appearance in public was at Brighton last Autumn, when though only a mere baby he took first in the Rough dog class to Simplon's second and Moltke's third.

We turn now to the ladies; here we have champion Abbess, a large, smooth, well marked white and red bitch, the mother of The Shah; she has for a long time divided, as it were, the pride of championship with Miss Aglionby's Jura, a glorious brindle and white imported specimen. Judges find it exceedingly bothering to be called upon to divide such stars, but as it has to be done sometimes one wins, sometimes the other. The champion rough coated bitch is Dagmar (own sister to Hector) by Thor out of Abbess. I have always regarded this bitch as the most beautiful specimen extant. Picture a well grown active young bitch standing 30½ inches at shoulders of a bright tawny color darkening to black where it meets the white points; head markings even almost as a pattern nicely finished with white collar, legs, belly and blaze; with well sprung ribs, tremendous bone, and double dew claws; and possessing as much liberty of action as a terrier and you have some notion of what Dagmar is like her weight is near 130 lbs and her length 81 inches. At present she is suckling a fine litter of whelps by the champion Monk, at least she is suckling part of the litter the others being raised by foster dams, a good plan for ensuring robustness and bulk. To give some notion of the demand for puppies of this breed I may mention, that more than one of these were bespoke before they were born at £25 and £20 apiece! to be delivered at six weeks of age.

There are always plenty of puppies running about of all ages which find purchasers at high prices.

The following table will show the superiority of Mr. Gresham's breed over all others. I have only included Birmingham, Brighton and Crystal Palace, they being the leading shows; but the dogs from Shefford always go to Darlington, Manchester, Northampton, Cork Dublin and so on and invariably "clear the board." At little shows, Mr. Gresham disdains to exhibit, as, after the *scores* of prizes he has won it would be little else than pot-hunting.

A table showing the performances of Mr. Gresham's dogs and those bred at his kennels at the *first class shows only*.

1876—BIRMINGHAM.	PRIZE.	NAME.	EXHIBITOR.	BREEDER.
Rough coated dogs ..	1 and cup	Hector ..	Rev. Sneyd ..	Mr. Gresham..
Rough coated dogs ..	2	Monk ...	Mr. Gresham.	do
Rough coated dogs ..	3	Oscar ...	Mr. Armitage	Mr. McKillop .
Rough coated bitches	1	Duchess.	Mr. Bailey...	Mr. Gresham..
Rough coated bitches	2	Augusta.	Mr. Tatham..	do
Rough coated bitches	3	Mab ..	Mr. Tinker...	do
Smooth coated dogs .	1	TheShah	Mr. Gresham.	do
Smooth coated dogs .	2	.....	.....	
Smooth do bitches	1	Abbess .	Mr. Gresham	do
Smooth do bitches	2	.....	.....	
CRYSTAL PALACE. 1876.				
Rough coated dogs ..	Cham'p.	Hector ..	Rev. Sneyd ..	Mr. Gresham..
Rough do (open)	1	Oscar ...	Mr. Armitage	Mr. McKillop.
Rough coated dogs ..	2	Mentor .	Mr Murchison	Rev. H. Grant
Rough coated dogs ..	3	Moltke .	Dr. Seton	Rev. McDona.
Rough bitches.....	1	Q.Bertha	Mr. Joyce....	Mr. Gresham.
	2	.....	.....	
Smooth dogs	Champi'n	M'nastry	Mr. Layland..	Imported.
Smooth dogs (open).	1	The Shah	Mr. Gresham..	Mr. Gresham.
	2	Bernard.	Dr. Seton	Imported.
Smoothbitches(open)	1	Elenor ..	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
	2	Jura ...	MissAglionby	Imported.
Puppies, dogs	1	Fidus ...	Mr Murchison	Imported.
	2	Othman.	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
1876—BRIGHTON.				
Rough coated dogs .	Champion prize and picture.	Moltke..	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
Smooth coated dogs.	Champion	TheShah	do	do
Rough do (open)	1	Othman.	do	do
Rough do (open)	2	Simplon.	Mr. Yuile....	Mr. McKillop
Rough do (open)	3	Moltke ..	Dr. Seton	Mr. McDona.
Rough coated bitches	1	Mab. ...	Mr. Tinker...	Mr. Gresham.
Rough coated bitches	2	Augusta.	Mr. Tatham..	do
Smooth dogs (open).	1	Fidus...	Mr.Murchison	Imported.....
Smooth dogs (open).	2	Barry....	Dr. Seton	Mr. Gresham.
Smooth dogs (open).	3	Druid...	Mr. Thornton	do
Smooth bitches.....	1	Madch'n	Mr. Bailey ...	Mr. Bailey ...
Smooth bitches..	2	.....	Mr. Murchis'n	Imported.....
1875—BIRMINGHAM.				
Rough dogs	1 and cup	Hector ..	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
Rough dogs	2	Oscar....	Mr. Bowman.	Mr. Bowman.
Rough bitches.....	1	Dagmar .	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
Rough bitches.....	2	Jura.....	Mr.Bembridg'	Imported....
Rough bitches.....	3	Mab	Mr. Tinker...	Mr. Gresham.
Smooth dogs	1	Gleicher.	Mr. Bailey....	Mr. Bailey....
Smooth dogs.....	2	The Shah	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
Smooth bitches.....	1	Madchen	Mr. Bailey	Mr. Bailey....
Smooth bitches.....	2	Abbess..	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
1875—CRYSTAL PALACE.				
Rough dogs.....	Champi'n	Monk...	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
Rough dogs (open).	1	Hope....	H. R. H. Princess of Wales.	Mr. Macdona.
Rough dogs (open)..	2	Hector ..	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
Rough bitches..	1	Dagmar.	do	do
Smooth dogs.....	2	Queen Bertha.	Mr. Joyce....	do
Smooth dogs	1	Hero	Lord Gordon..	Uncertain ....
Smooth bitches.....	1	Jura.....	Miss Aglionby	Imported.....
Smooth bitches.....	2	Abbess..	Mr. Gresham..	Mr. Gresham.
1874—BIRMINGHAM.—No entries.				
1874—CRYSTAL PALACE.				
Rough dogs.....	1	Monk....	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
Rough dogs	2	Moltke..	Dr. Seton.	Rev. Macdona
Rough dogs	3	Mentor..	Mr.Murchison	Rev. H. Grant
Rough coated bitches	1	Queen Bertha	Mr. Joyce....	Mr. Gresham.
Rough coated bitches	2	Myra....	Mr. Layland..	Rev. Macdona
Smooth coated dogs.	1	.....	.....	Imported.....
Smooth coated dogs .	2	Barry....	Dr. Seton	Mr. Gresham.
Smooth coated bitch's	1	Madchen	Mr. Layland .	Imported. ..
Smooth coated bitch's	2	Abbess..	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
1873—BIRMINGHAM.				
Smooth bitches.....	1	Abbes...	Mr. Gresham.	Mr. Gresham.
Smooth bitches.....	2	Old Bernie.	do	do

CARACTACUS.

The New York Bench Show.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The following is the special prize list for the forthcoming dog show, which is the largest and most valuable prize list that has ever been offered by any show before. The prospects are that we shall have a very large show, as applications have been received from all parts of the country, and a large number from England, including the very best kennels. Sportsmen and lovers of the dog may look forward to see an excellent show.

The judges have at present been appointed as follows:

English and Gordon setters—Mr John Davidson.

Irish setters — —.

Pointers, mastiffs, fox terriers, Skye terriers, Scotch terriers, dandie dinmont terriers—Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, England.

Fox hounds, harriers, beagles and dachshunds — —.

Deerhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, Newfoundlands, Siberian or Ulm dogs, Dalmatians, collies and miscellaneous—Capt. J. M. Taylor

Spaniels (all classes), bull dogs, bull terriers, pugs, black and tan terriers, toy terriers and poodles—T. Frank P. Kavenagh, Carlton Club, England.

Chesapeake Bay dogs— —.

The other judges will be named as early as possible. I would respectfully suggest to all intending exhibitors to send on their entries as early as possible, so as to have the catalogue thoroughly revised. Entries close 25th of April. Yours truly. CHAS. LINCOLN, Superintendent.

P. O. box 2832, New York.

SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUM LIST.

CLASS 9 A.—*Native Black and Tan, or Black Tan and White Setters, either Gordons or Crossbred with Irish or English.*—For the best Dog, $30; for the best Bitch, $30.

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST.

No. 1. For the best Setter, of any breed, dog or bitch, in the show. A silver cup; value, $150.

No. 2. For the best Pointer, of any weight, dog or bitch, in the show. A double barrelled breach loading, central fire shot gun; manufactured by W. W. Greener, St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England; value, $150.

No. 3. For the best brace of Setters, of any breed, dogs or bitches, or dog and bitch; to be owned and exhibited by one person; a silver cup, presented by members of the N. Y. City Association for the Protection of Game; value, $150.

No. 4. For the best brace of Pointers, dogs or bitches, or dog and bitch; to be owned and exhibited by one person; an extra fine fly rod, duplicate butt and middle joint and three tips, with German silver reel plate, presented by Frederick Schuchard, Esq.; value, $50. (The donor will not compete for this prize.)

No. 5. For the best collection of Sporting Dogs, of any kind, not less than 5 to be exhibited, and exhibited by one person, or from one kennel; a fine breach loading, double barrelled central fire shot gun, manufactured and presented by Messrs. Nichols and Lefever, of Syracuse, N. Y.; value, $150.

No. 6 For the best English Setter Stud Dog, either native or imported, to be shown with not less than two of his get. A double barrelled breach loading, Fox patent, shot gun, presented by the American Arms Co., No. 103 Milk street, Boston, value, $100.

No. 7. For the best Red Irish Setter Stud Dog, either native or imported, to be shown with not less than two of his get; a silver cup, presented by the Forest and Stream Publishing Co.; value, $100.

No. 8. For the best Black and Tan, or Black Tan and White Setter Stud Dog, either native or imported, to be shown with not less than two of his get, a splendidly mounted Newport bass rod and reel; value, $75.

No. 9. For the best Pointer Stud Dog, over 50 pounds weight, either native or imported, to be shown with not less than two of his get; a double barrelled breach loading shot gun, manufactured and presented by Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, N. Y.; value, $100.

No. 10. For the best Pointer Stud Dog, under 50 pounds weight, either native or imported, to be shown with not less than two of his get; a set (3) of the new patent traps and 500 glass balls, presented by Captain A. H. Bogardus, of Elkhart, Ill., Champion wing shot of the world; value, $50.

No 11. For the best English Setter Brood Bitch, either native or imported, to be shown with not less than two of her progeny; an English sole leather sportsman's travelling trunk, with cartridge and gun trays complete, manufactured and presented by Messrs. Thomson & Son, No. 301 Broadway, N. Y.; value, $50.

No. 12. For the best Red Irish Setter Brood Bitch, either native or imported, to be shown with not less than two of her progeny; a Russia leather, silver mounted, fly book and one gross assorted flies, manufactured and presented by Wakeman Holberton, Esq., Sportsman's Emporium, No. 102 Nassau street, N. Y.; value, $50.

No. 13. For the best Black and Tan or Black Tan and White Setter Brood Bitch, either native or imported, to be shown with not less than two of her progeny; a silver mounted, split bamboo fly rod; value, $50.

No. 14. For the best Pointer Brood Bitch, of any weight, to be shown with not less than two of her get; a silver cup, presented by Col. Le Grand B. Cannon; value, $50.

No. 15. For the best English Setter, dog or bitch, native bred, out of a native bitch and by an imported dog; a silver cup, presented by Dudley Olcott, Esq., of Albany; value, $50.

No 16. For the best Native English Setter, dog or bitch, owned in the States of New York and New Jersey; a case of stuffed North American Game Birds, presented by Justus Van Lengerke, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J.; value, $25.

No. 17. For the best Setter, dog or bitch, of any strain, bred in the United States; a split bamboo black bass rod, 3 joints, 6 section, German silver mounted, extra tip, etc.; value, $60.

No. 18. For the best Native Setter Puppy, either dog or bitch, either English, Irish or black and tan, or black tan and white; a United States Arms Co., 32 cal. revolver, 6 chambers, pearled handle, nickle plated and engraved, in case complete; value, $25.

No. 19. For the best Irish Setter Puppy, either dog or bitch; an ivory enamelled opera glass; value, $25.

No. 20. For the best Pointer Puppy, either dog or bitch; a gold and silver mounted pearl handled revolver, presented by the Westminster Kennel Club; value, $25.

No. 21. For the best Native English Setter Puppy, dog or bitch, under 12 months of age; one case of gun cleaning implements, containing everything required to keep a gun in perfect order.

No. 22. For the best display of Fox Hounds, to comprise not less than three couples; a cup, presented by the Westminster Kennel Club; value, $50

No. 23. For the best Cocker Spaniel, dog or bitch; an English sole leather gun case, with cartridge tray, presented by Erdmann A. Herzberg, Esq., of New York; value, $25.

No. 24. For the best Skye Terrier, dog or bitch; a silver cup, presented by General Alex. S. Webb; value, $50.

Owners of dogs winning cash prizes can have cups or collars of equal value substituted if they so desire.

The entrance fee for special prizes (for which separate entries must be made) will be $2 as in the general classes.

In the classes for stock dogs and brood bitches, it is understood that the progeny to be entered with them need not be the property of the person making the entry.

In order that the catalogue may be prepared at the earliest possible moment it is particularly requested that exhibitors will not delay sending in their entries. No entries will be received later than April 25th, except in the case of foreign exhibitors, whose entries will be received until May 1st.

Season tickets to exhibitors, admitting them to the building at all hours will be issued at $1.00 each; season tickets to non-exhibitors, good only from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., will be issued at $2.00. General admittance 50 cts.

To foreign exhibitors—The Williams & Guion Line of Steamers have requested their agents in Liverpool to make satisfactory arrangements for the transportation of dogs, and similar arrangements have been made on this side for their return.

Express rates—The Westminster Kennel Club have arranged with the Adams Express for a reduction of rates on dogs shipped from any point at which they have an agency, and their return, between the 1st and 15th of May. The reduction consists in their taking them at ordinary freight rates, instead of double as heretofore. Eight cubic feet are allowed for the first 100 pounds and four cubic feet for each additional 100 pounds. It is understood that the minimum price is to be $2.00 and that all dogs are to be taxed and prepaid, and they will be delivered at Gilmore's Garden. It is understood that in consideration of this reduction the Adams Express Co. are released from all liability in case of accident. CHAS. LINCOLN, Superintendent,

(P. O. box 2832). Office, 17 Chatham St., New York.

Entries close April 25th.

CARLOWITZ-ORPHINA PUPPIES.—The Detroit Kennel Club shipped to Baltimore on the 19th ult., Orphina's litter of four puppies, by Carlowitz:—one bitch to L. R. Cassard, named Czarina; one bitch to H. S. Zell, named Empress; one bitch to Philip Rogers, named Alexandrina; one dog to H. N. Caughy, named Emperor Nicholas. These puppies should make good ones, as they have the best of blood on both sides. Their dam Orphina was formerly owned by C. S. Westcott, of Philadelphia, and is by Pride of the Border, their sire Carlowitz by Pilkinton's Dash, out of Countess. The puppies were much admired before being shipped.

Facts for Ortyx-Chicagoensis.

HILLSDALE, Mich., March 31, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have no desire to take up another man's growl, and have so passed over without comment the very extraordinary assertions of Ortyx-Chicagoensis in his letters to Mephisto, but when Ortyx refers to me in a manner that shows either entire ignorance of my writings, or a desire to pervert them for his own ends, it is time for me to say a word in my own behalf.

In the CHICAGO FIELD of the 31st I find the following sentence in Ortyx's letter italicised as I quote it: "*The production of a first-class dog for field work*, and which I am happy to see so able a sporting writer as Mr. Burges *now* admits." This statement intimates that I am now forced to admit what I have formerly denied, or at least not acknowledged. Now this I emphatically pronounce untrue. I said in the CHICAGO FIELD of March 17th, to which Ortyx refers, just what I have stated over and over again ever since the blue vs. native controversy was started, viz: that the *best* of our natives cannot be beaten *for field work* by any dogs, no matter what their breeding. I have always admitted this both from a sense of justice and a feeling that it would be the height of meanness to take from the natives the sole slight claim they have upon any breeders or sportsman's respect; but I have never said, and I deny now, that a majority of the natives can work with a majority of well bred dogs. Further than this I state emphatically, that though for twenty years I owned and shot over the best natives money could procure, and took pains to get representatives from the most noted native kennels, I never saw *half a dozen* animals capable of begetting good produce. I mean by *good* produce, litters a *majority* of which made *even average* performers, though given every opportunity that care and careful breaking could insure. Occasionally a superior field dog would be produced, and such are the animals I say can hold their own against any that can be brought against them, but that these individuals were mere freaks of fortune was proved by the fact that they failed utterly in the stud. The *best* dog of *any* breed I ever saw in the field, scarcely produced a decent pup, though I spent time and money in getting good bitches for him. I am not writing against any one man's breed, when I say the native as a class are arrant curs. I know how forcibly native champions bring out their *paper* proofs of pure blood, since the blue bloods have dared claim the supremacy, which all the world over, save among our dog men, is accorded to carefully bred animals when opposed to those which have been bred without care. I speak from my own experience, and egotistical as it may seem, I know I have have given more time and money to the breeding of sporting dogs than half the present day writers who fill the papers with their authoritative assertions. That experience disgusted me with native dogs, and induced me to seek blue blood in common with other gentlemen whose experience had been practically the same as my own. Within the last four years we have seen the blue bloods *prove* the superiority we claimed for them. I am willing to admit they have done far better than I expected them to do in the same length of time; but had they been beaten instead of winning, I should not have lost faith in them, for I should have remembered that they had a foundation of pure blood to build upon, and ultimately this must tell.

"Ortyx" says he asserts that "the native dog is in no manner inferior to the recently imported blue bloods," and that he points "with pride to their record both on the bench and in the field to prove it." I should have thought the gentleman who claims so much would have wanted the record blotted out rather than referred to. But he furnishes only another instance of the facility with which native champions claim victories when the judges award defeat. Let us look at the record which gives "Ortyx" so much pleasure. In the first place it is a notorious fact that the native and imported dogs have had to be divided into separate classes upon the bench, because native owners would not enter their dogs against the blue bloods. If this is denied, I can simply say I have for authority the statements of the managers of the largest shows held in this country. The only chance, then, for competition has been found in the special prizes, and I would ask "Ortyx" to show where, in those classes, native dogs have beaten blue bloods? For every instance he can quote I will show him three where the result has been against the natives.

So much for the bench—now for the field. There have been but three field trials, and at the first there were no blue bloods entered, so of course the natives won. Query: Was this a victory over blue bloods? At the second trial in 1875 every blue blood entered was *under eighteen months*, and in their first season on game; yet they won *five* out of the *nine* prizes offered in all classes. The third trial, in 1876, the blue bloods won *seven* out of the nine prizes and *divided the eighth*. Truly, "Ortyx" should be proud of the *past*, for if the future continues to show the blue bloods victorious in the same ratio, the natives will have to introduce bench tactics into field trials, and refusing to compete with the blue bloods, make classes for themselves.

ARNOLD BURGES.

The Pointer the Dog for Iowa.

TOLEDO, Tama Co., Iowa, April 4, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I have read with much pleasure the recent articles on the comparative merits of the setter and pointer, for I think such discussions bring out the peculiar worth of either for special work. I have always been an admirer of the setter, and still think there is no dog for all work like him, but in my opinion the pointer is the dog for Iowa. Our principal sport is from the middle of August to the middle of September on pinnated grouse. Early in the morning and in the evening the setter will do magnificent work, and to me there is no more beautiful sight than the setter quartering the stubble fields; but when the birds leave the wheat fields for the tall grass of the sloughs the real labor begins, and it takes game blood in man or dog to stand up to it.

Every sportsman who has put in a whole day on Iowa ground in August will remember the intense heat of the mid day sun when beating the sloughs for the birds that he got up in the morning. No breath of air reaches him, and where the dog works the thick grass stands far above him, and the heat is insufferable. Then the pointer does his best work, and I have yet to see the setter that could work all day with him. Late in the season the only way one can make a good bag is to hunt during the heat of the day, as the birds will not lie before the dog when it is cool. If anyone doubts that the pointer can outwork the setter during the Summer in Iowa let him bring his best dog to this State this season, and he will have ample opportunity to test the case.

I do dot make these remarks because I have an "axe to grind," for I do not own a single pointer, and for my own use prefer the setter; but from seven years experience hunting on Iowa prairies I base my judgment that the pointer is the dog for hard work. Let every man use the dog he likes best, but do not claim perfection for him simply because he chances to be your fancy, but give credit where credit is due.

One word in regard to the field trials in Iowa. The birds have wintered well in this portion of the State, and very few, if any, have been trapped and the outlook now is good for plenty of game. It seems to be fixed that Sept. 1st is the time, and Franklin county the place for the trial. I would suggest that as the law permits the killing of grouse after August 15th that unless some special effort is made to the contrary many covies will be broken during the interval between the 15th and Sept. 1st and the birds so badly frightened that the dogs will not have a fair chance to work. Every sportsman should deny himself the pleasure of killing even a few birds before the time set for the trials, and take especial pains to keep others out of the field before that time. We have invited the sportsmen of the Unied States to come to Iowa this season, and it will be anything but sportsmanlike to kill the game or even break the covies before they get here. As some of our Eastern friends may not be acquainted with our game law in regard to the killing of quails, I will add that the killing of quails at any time of the year is prohibited with this exception: One may shoot upon the inclosed or improved premises of another with the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, between the first day of October and the first day of January in each year.

G. H. GOODRICH.

A NEW SPECIES.—Detroit, Mich., April 7, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—There are dogs and different kinds of dogs besides the pointer and setter. I have just heard of a new kind of pointer; it should be bred exclusively for the lady's kennel, as it is a great help-mate for them in their Spring and Fall hunting. I can't vouch for the dog or his abilities, but only for the veracity of his owner, because he comes from the East. The dog is yellow with lemon markings; head long; nose short and turns up at every thing he does not point at; ears short, strongly set on head and close to eyes; legs long and well bent both way, or inclined to be crooked; chest shallow; good loin; tail rather long but handsomely curled; a fine field performer; will stand anything. As a retriever he beats the Chesapeake, but his great value comes from his usefulness around the house. The owner of this dog says "just let him loose in a bed room, and if there is a b. b. around he will stand on a point and wait till some one kills the varmint for him, or the mattrass is turned over for him to kill it himself, which he does by first breaking the wings but never injuring the body. Some of our sportsmen tried to buy him; Mr. K. offered, I think, $500 for him, but he is not for sale. The owner, however, has promised 63 of us a pup, and when they arrive I will let you know all about it. EASTERN.

COLLEEN.—Mr. H. W. Gause's imported red Irish setter bitch Colleen, now in the kennel of Mr. VonCulin, whelped on the 4th inst. nine pups, five dogs and four bitches, by Mr. Burges' Rufus. They are deep red and a lot of beauties.

Pointer vs. Setter—A Reply to Mr. Vie.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., April 8th, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In your issue of March 24th I noticed an article from Mr. Wm. Vie in which he states that most sportsmen find the setter to be a better dog than the pointer. I beg to differ with Mr. Vie, and will say that most sportsmen do not find the setter to be the better dog of the two, as it is an undeniable fact that the pointer has as many, if not more, friends than the setter, there seems to be just now a weak mania for setters. Mr Vie claims all for the setter and nothing for the pointer, and speaks of the setter as *the* dog, since, as he says, "the setter will die from exhaustion in the sun and freeze to death in the cold before he will give in," and this he claims cannot be said of the pointer, which I deny, and do not hesitate to say that *most sportsmen* will agree with me.

I will freely admit that setters are more apt to die from exhaustion in the sun than pointers; but why? Because the setter does more work, gets over more ground and upon the whole exerts himself more than the pointer? No. It is from the fact that he cannot stand as much as the pointer. A pointer will go longer, faster, and stand more heat, and with less water than a setter; therefore setters cannot be said to be *the* dog.

Mr. Vie speaks of setters dying in harness. I suppose he wishes his readers to infer from this that a pointer will give in and not stick to the last; too thin! too thin! Mr. Vie. One would infer from this that you never had an A No. 1 pointer. Let Mr. Vie hunt a setter and pointer together a day in the month of August or September, and I do not hesitate to say that if either one died in the harness his setter will be the one; while the pointer will be alive and ready for another hunt the following day. I don't claim for pointers qualities which belong to water dogs, though they can be taught to retrieve from water; but except retrieving from water, I claim that the pointer is equal to the setter in every respect and for a warm climate by far the superior of the two. I am not prejudiced against setters at all, as I expect to own one in a short time, but I write what I believe to be true; and it is my opinion that most sportsmen will agree with me.

I am a constant reader of your highly interesting paper and derive much pleasure and information in reading the many articles which its columns contain, from the pen of such gifted writers as "Draco," "Guido," Sherwood, "Dog Whip," and many others, and their many thrusts and parries—natives vs. blue blooods, and pointers vs. setters. I hope that the controversies will be kept up, and that others who are posted in dogology will join in. I will not attempt to say which is the better, imported or native, though my opinion is that the natives are equal in every respect to the blue bloods. The pointer I think is *the* dog for the South, as he can stand the heat much better than a setter. I have a pointer pup (purely native,) which I think hard to beat. Before he was ten months old he stood staunchly (in the field) the first game bird he had ever scented, retrieved the first that was ever shot over him, and is now considered by those who have hunted with him A 1. His pedigree cannot be traced beyond the first generation.

We have in our town several fine dogs both setters and pointers, owned only by amateur sportsmen; and in this section a quantity and variety of game, such as deer, bears, turkeys, squirrels, quails or partridges, snipes and woodcocks, though but few of the latter. In the Winter we have ducks and geese in abundance. The interest in dogs seems to be growing (that is, bird dogs) in this country. We will have a superabundance of partridges next season, owing to the game law which has only been in force in this State one season. I look forward to next season's hunting with great expectation.

What do you think of double nosed pointers? I have a friend who owns one, and thinks he has a fine dog, though I am not of that opinion, as his dog is now 14 months old, and has his first bird to point yet. The dog's name is Bismark; perhaps there is not enough in a name to made a dog a good hunter. EUOLA.

Appropriate.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 6, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In looking over a much prized old scrap book of mine, the contents of which consist principally of subjects devoted to dogs and guns, my eye chanced to rest upon the annexed beautiful poetry, it being a just and fitting tribute upon the death of a favorite dog. At this particular time when so many brother sportsmen have lost promising puppies and valuable dogs, it seemed to me quite appropriate, and then it might have a tendency to soothe their sorrowing hearts. Who the author is I do not know, but it is quite evident he possessed the brain and heart of a true sportsman. Truly yours.

ELCHO.

IN MEMORIAM.

O true and faithful friend, now lying low
In dreary death's deceiving, dark and solemn sleep;
Thy cherished worth the world can never know,
Thy all but human sense, one heart alone must weep.

No more at early morn thy springing bound
Shall haste to greet the voice thy ear had learned so well;
Now cold and silent in the teeming ground
The night and gloom of death no light shall e'er dispel.

When "brown October" to the fields away,
In soft and whispering winds to hunter's willing ear,
Invites where feed and lie the feathered prey;
Or black December, coldly bare, and wildly drear,

Allures my step from house and happy joys,
Through fields of briar, waving sedge, and alder wood;
By murm'ring brook where bending willow toys
With summer ripples swoll'n to winter's roaring flood;

Through brake and fern, and wide streched lowland moor,
Through tangled vine and over sunny grass grown mead,
In lowly dale, on glade and reed bound shore,
In upland forest, and on smooth laid, cultur'd glebe;

Where'er my eye shall range or feet shall roam,
Fired and quicken'd by love of out door manly sport,
To seek the prize—the wild bird's haunt and home—
To thee, O constant friend! my mind shall oft revert.

Time cannot change the love that warms my heart,
Revolving years shall never dim affection's fire,
No other form from me can ever part
Thy image—fairest type of hunter's first desire.

May Summer winds blow soft and warm about thy head,
And Autumn storms beat lightly o'er thy resting place;
Benisons of good sportsmen protect thy bed;
Guardians of good dogs, give thy spirit rest and peace.

Dog Killing in France.

No lover of dogs will ever visit the Feurriere, or municipal pound, without an indignant shudder. Every dog found straying ownerless in Paris is apprehended and taken to the Prefecture of Police, where his worth is appraised. If he be a dog of value, he has nothing to complain of, for he is regaled with food and kept for a period which varies from two days to nine, after which time, if not claimed, he is sold at the public auction held every Tuesday. But the great majority of the dogs caught are mongrels, "of no value to any but the owner;" and how justify the tortures inflicted on those whose only crime is lack of pedigree? He is placed in a grated pen and kept without food until hanging day.

The theory is that it is not worth while feeding dogs appointed to die; so, pending the two days interval during which they may be claimed, they must take their chances of life. Many of these dogs, of course, die of hunger; and these are the happiest, for those who survive are executed in the most barbarous way imaginable. They are not hanged by ropes and slip knots, but suspended by hooks impaling their throats, and it is seldom that death puts them out of their misery in less than half an hour.

All curs, however, do not die at the Fourriere. A worse fate awaits some who are consigned to the Veterinary School of Alfort for vivisection. That a professor of eminence should now and then cut up a live dog, or flay a cat, or carve slices out of a living horse, is a thing which, they claim, is justifiable. Students daily ply their knives upon living animals, not to discover new facts, but to verify old ones which have been proved long since. The supply of dogs, cats and knacker's horses at their command is practically unlimited, and they appear to have entire discretion as to the extent and the manner in which they shall torture these creatures. Among other horrors, the list of which would be too repulsive to give, I saw a horse that had been five times experimented upon, and whose body was one horrible mass of quivering rawness. He was to be hacked about again on the morrow, and there was no intention of killing him, it being the rule to continue operating until the subject died of his sufferings.—*Paris Cor. of Ex.*

DEATH OF GLOUCESTER.—Mr. Phillip McShane, of San Francisco, whom all who visited the Memphis field trials will kindly remember, has had the misfortune to lose his fine Leicester-Dart dog Gloucester. Returning from hunting with Mr. McShane, he picked up some poisoned food, which had been placed for coyotes, and died. Mr. McShane had previously bred him to a very handsome and well bred bitch, from the litter of which he has two very promising puppies.

Counting Chickens, etc.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 9, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I feel that I have been writing too much for the CHICAGO FIELD lately, but I am thankful to you for your uniform, gentlemanly courtesy. As to your comments on "Counting the chickens before they are hatched," I am pretty much like Judge Haines was with old John Kessinger and young John Kessinger who were in court with a minor offense charged against the former. The judge pointed to them alternately and repeated, "They say this is old John Kessinger, and that is young John Kessinger, but for my life I can't tell which is the older.

Now I have looked over this matter of incorrect construction, and for my life I can't tell whether it is the editor or myself who has made the incorrect construction. Here are my words: "I deem the selection of a place 'before the chickens are hatched,' as premature, not that Hampton does not now look best, and may continue to do so, but for other reasons." I did not intend to say in this sentence that "Hampton had been selected," or that anybody said so, and I fail to see that I did, but be this as it may, we have had a good editorial on the subject, and I am sure I do not feel harmed, but, if I have stricken below the belt, I ask pardon for it.

Wm. Vie takes me to task on the "short hair theory," and stigmatizes it as "The childish whim of an old man," which I deem rather personal, and lacking in decorum. I believe my ideas were comprehended by intelligent sportsmen; and besides, as the "coat of the dog" has always received much attention. I shall, therefore, offer no reply to his "*cart horse*" argument. No body proposed to breed fast trotters from such stock, or pointers from poodles.

Brompton will please accept thanks for his compliments to my *Old Bill*. The remembrance of this grand old dog, brings many joys, and but two regrets. One is that Judge O'Brien ruled me out of court, when I was in hopes of sending a rascal to the penitentiary for stealing him. The other is that I sold him in his old age. Though he passed into good hands, I have never felt that it was right to thus put off an old faithful servant. I hope others may not do likewise. The endorsement of the "quail scent" theory is also appreciated.

"Draco's" move for an Iowa State Sportsmen's Association is timely and heartily approved by our sportsmen here. The sporting clubs of the State will please report to the Des Moines Sportsmen's Club, as I suggested in the CHICAGO FIELD of March 31st. Let us put our State in order, and make our field trials next Fall such as to try the back bone and mettle of the best dogs, and of breeders as well. It must be a grand success, and no kennel in America can well afford to miss the first great contest on our Iowa chickens. I have been duck shooting fifty miles north of here and find chickens in great abundance so that the prospect for plenty of "birds" was never better. Few have been trapped this Winter on account of our light snows, and the very elements seem to betoken success and laurels for the "coming dogs," irrespective of "nationality, race or color."

ELAND.

Hydrophobia.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Knowing your interest in all matters connected with the dog, I venture to send you the following brief paper, which I have translated from the proceedings of the French association for the advancement of science, session of 1875, at Nantes. I cannot say that I fully endorse the author's deductions, but there may be more in his theory than is at present understood; at all events, his ideas are somewhat novel, and as such I present them to your readers.

Very truly yours, H. C. YARROW.
1747 F. st., Washington, D. C.

ON THE PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

BY M. MASFRAND, OF AURILLAC, FRANCE.

Impressed by the accidents which hydrophobia causes every year in our country, I have set myself the task, not to study the means of curing this terrible disease (I leave this to more fortunate observers) but as to the prevention of the malady; and I here present the results of my labors. I have remarked that in countries where large numbers of dogs are permitted to roam with freedom, as in Turkey, for example, this malady is unknown. I have therefore endeavored to search out the causes which may give birth to this plague of the canine race, and I have noticed that rabies takes place ordinarily in the Spring or Autumn during the rutting period, from which I have concluded that these animals should be allowed the fullest liberty, for I am convinced that it is the non-operation of natural laws and functions that produce an irritable nervousness which too frequently degenerates into madness in these animals, and as a proof of this statement I will add that I have noticed that dogs generally affected are those employed as watch dogs or living in isolated farms, where they have not the opportunity of fulfilling sexual relations, therefore to arrest from these interesting animals such a terrible malady, it will be necessary

1st. To oblige proprietors living in isolated hamlets to have always a bitch with their male dog.

2d. Not to fasten them up but on the contrary at certain epochs (beat) to allow them the fullest liberty.

I offer these suggestions in order that those who are willing to aid me in my difficult task may be able to furnish every possible information which study and experience can furnish.

The National Kennel Club Register—What They Think In England.

LONDON, Eng., March 21, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—The newspaper called *Forest and Stream*, instead of doing all it can to assist sportsmen seems determined to keep them in the dark as much as possible. It not only does this but actually goes to the length of untruth to deceive them. The action it has taken in regard to the stud book for sporting dogs, is one dictated by self interest only; and to shield itself from censure it informs its readers that it finds a precedent in the publication of the English stud book by the London *Field*, which is edited by the kennel editor of that paper, all of which is simply untrue.

The book is published at the *Field* office which is a *public publishing office*, not by the *Field*, but by the Kennel Club, and Mr. Pearce, the editor, is no more kennel editor of the London *Field* than the CHICAGO FIELD, although he is sometimes hired to give a report of a dog show.

The *Forest and Stream* has throughout taken a wrong course in the advice it has given its readers on importing dogs, and having started wrong, pig-headedly shuts its eyes to the truth, a great contrast to the wise and fair course taken by the CHICAGO FIELD.

Yours Truly, NORMAL.

Names Claimed.

BRIAN AND MONA.—Plattsmouth, Neb., April 9, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I claim the name of Brian for my Grouse-Frisk red Irish setter dog pup whelped September 16, 1876; and the name of Mona for my Grouse-Gypsey red Irish setter bitch pup whelped same day. I inclose pedigree furnished by Messrs. Waddell & Sherwood, for your inspection, which please return to me after examination.

R. R. LIVINGSTON.

SKIP.—Mr. J. K. Hughes, Franklin, Tenn., claims the name of Skip for his white and black ticked setter bitch by Whip out of Daisy Dean.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—Mr. Frederick Hinks, of Birmingham, England, writes to the *Live Stock Journal and Fancier's Gazette*: "Perhaps it may be of some interest to the readers of your valuable paper to know that my bull-terrier bitch Young Puss (late the property of Mr. James Hinks), died in whelp on Sunday last, and after she was dead my father, Mr. James Hinks, opened and took from her eleven pure white puppies, which are all living and doing well."

ASAFŒTIDA.—I see several correspondents advise garlic for dogs. Do you not think gum asafœtida equally good? I have given my pup about two grains of it every other day during the Winter and she is the only one in the neighborhood that has escaped distemper. I attribute her immunity to the influence of this drug. ROLF RANDOM.

Visits.

Mr. Wherry's Maude and Mr. J. W. Munson's imported red Irish Kate to St. Louis Kennel Club's Elcho II. J. H. Caniff's (Detroit) blue belton bitch Maude, litter sister to Whitman's Nell to Carlowitz.

TO BE EXHIBITED.—Messrs. Fred Massey and Charles Miles, of Brooklyn, intend exhibiting from fifteen to twenty of their kennel at the New York bench show. If Jule is in good form she ought not to be without a ribbon.

PURCHASED.—Mr. J. N. Dodge, of Detroit, has received from Mr. C. J. Engel, of Pewaukee, Wis., a very fine black, white and tan fox hound.

SALE OF ROCK.—The St. Louis Kennel Club have sold their champion setter dog Rock, to Messrs. J. & R. M. Nesbill, of Cambridge, Mass.

ERIN.—The St. Louis Kennel Club's (C. B. Whitford's) Irish setter bitch Erin has whelped ten puppies, sired by Elcho.

Chicago Field.

To the Trade.—News Dealers will be supplied with THE FIELD tarough the Western News Co., to whom all orders should be sent.

Subscription Rates.—One year, $4.00; six months, $2.00; strictly in advance. United States postage free.

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All Communications upon any subject, or for any department, and intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor of CHICAGO FIELD, accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith. Communications addressed to the employees in the office will not receive attention in the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD.

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Money should be sent by Postal Order, Draft on Chicago, or Registered Letter, and made payable to

MARSH & CO., Proprietors, 170 E. Madison St., Chicago.

N. ROWE, (MOHAWK)..... *Editor and Manager.*

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS N. A. K. C.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 7, 1877.

Business of importance demanding it, there will be a special meeting of the National American Kennel Club at the Hippodrome Building, New York, on Thursday, May 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. ROWE, Pres't.

Chas. H. Turner, Sec'y.

THE U. S. ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.

The efforts for the purpose of obtaining a congressional appropriation for a commission of entomologists to investigate the Western locust or grasshopper, have resulted at last in obtaining the sum of $18,000 for this purpose. In accordance with the request of the Governor's convention at Omaha, the commission, although independent in its operation, is attached to Dr. Hayden's survey.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed as the entomologists to constitute this commission, Prof. C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, Dr. Cyrus Thomas, of Carbondale, Ill., and Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., of Salem, Mass., all eminent scientists known by their writings throughout this country, and perhaps as thoroughly acquainted with the practical bearings of this subject as any others who could have been selected.

Immediately after receiving their commissions, the commissioners met at Dr. Hayden's office in Washington, and organized under the name of the "U. S. Entomological Commission," and at once proceeded to map out their work for the season.

St. Louis was selected as head quarters, where the commissioners will meet previous to their final departure to the field for the Summer, and where they will do most of their official business. It was then agreed that the area assigned to each commissioner the present season shall be as follows:

To Prof. Riley, Missouri, Kansas, the southern half of Colorado, and the region south, and Western Iowa.

To Dr. Thomas, Eastern Iowa, Minnesota, Southern Dakota, Nebraska, Northern Colorado and Eastern Wyoming.

To Dr. Packard, Western Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho and the Pacific coast.

To Dr. Packard and Prof. Riley jointly, the regions of British America immediately north of Dakota and Montana.

Each one is expected to visit the section assigned to him as soon as possible for the purpose of making observations, and to arrange for careful observation, by local observers; for the collection of all available data upon the subject, and instituting such experiments, investigation, etc., as are deemed important.

The subject matters of investigation are divided among the commissioners as follows:

To Professor Riley, biology, insect enemies and parasites, and mechanical devices for the destruction of these insects.

To Dr. Thomas, geographical distribution, enemies other than insect enemies, and the agricultural bearings on the subject.

To Dr. Packard, anatomy and embryology.

To Packard and Thomas jointly, the meteorological bearings on the subject.

The remedial measures and migrations are to be considered by all the commissioners, and it is expected each will pay more or less attention to all these matters.

There will probably be issued by the commission at an early day a bulletin giving briefly an account of the habits and remedies so far as at present known, for general distribution. This will probably be followed at irregular intervals by other bulletins whenever the facts ascertained are deemed to be of a nature necessary to be made known immediately. At a very early day a circular will be prepared mentioning the points on which information is desired, of which a large number will be published and widely distributed.

It is the determination of the commission to confine its operations more particularly to the practical bearings of the subject, with a view to ascertain all the possible remedies against these destructive insects. All desire for a display of entomological knowledge will be made subservient to the great object for which the appropriation was made, to-wit, what can be done to counteract these insects.

The appointments give general satisfaction; and it is believed what is possible to be done by scientific investigation will be done by the committee.

DUCKS AND SNIPES.—The ducks and snipes are here. On the Kankakee the shooting at both is excellent. Mr. Holabird informs us that they are in vast numbers around Valparaiso, Ind. A telegram from our friend, "Mestier," informs us that they are at Carlinville, this state, and invites us to come and participate in the sport. Would that we could; but though the day is spring-like, the sun shines bright and the air without is balmy, yet as we sit by the blazing fire and the cold chills of ague creep up and down our back its icy grasp leaves us not energy enough to accept. To those who can, now is the Spring time of the sportsmen's happiness, and we wish them a good time and good bags.

NOTICE.—The CHICAGO FIELD is $4 a year, $2 for six months and $1 for three months—strictly in advance.

RISLEY'S EXTRACT OF WITCH HAZEL.—This unrivalled preparation has steered for over a quarter of a century amidst the rocks and quicksands of the diseases of mankind and the brute creation, and we feel competent to point out to the horse owner and breeder the incalculable benefits to be derived from its use. As an external remedy it is a most active, penetrating and successful remedy for burns, sprains, bruises, reducing swellings, etc. It does its work by absorption, and is almost miraculous in effect. In rheumatic and neuralgic complaints its application to the affected part is attended with the best results. As a standard remedy the prudent horseman has it ready in the barn to attack wherever there is a weak point, and the serious consequences of neglect are thus avoided. We are glad to announce that the price of this invaluable remedy has been reduced by the manufacturer, Mr. C. F. Risley, 71 Warren street, New York, of whom the genuine article can be secured and a saving effected of at least 50 per cent. It can also be purchased of all druggists. Mr. Risley's advertisement will be found in another column.

THE NEW WAD—Of the new fibre wad made by the Delaware Cartridge Company, of Wilmington, Del., a gentleman we know personally to be both a practical and reliable sportsman, and not pecuniarily interested in the wad, writes in a private letter to us, which we take the liberty of using for the benefit of the fraternity:

"The wad is the best thing for a brass shell I have ever seen. I shot 14 times from one barrel of my gun, in the other barrel was a shell loaded and wadded with the fibre wad, and it never moved; and further, it gives better pattern and penetration than any other wad, as I have tried it."

The wad is intended to be used with paper as well as brass shells.

SHORT OF SPACE.—Not like the editor who apoligized to his readers for the unusual amount of original matter, for the reason that his wife had appropriated his scissors, we must apologize for the lack of editorial matter this week owing to the demands on our space by our generous correspondents, which, however, gives us the satisfaction of knowing that the vacuum is filled by more able pens than the one to which the usual weekly task is allotted.

CORRECT.—A subscriber residing at Belleville, this state, renewing his subscription forcibly remarks: "I think the CHICAGO FIELD would do more to check the violation of the game law in this vicinity than any game protective association could do, if all who use the gun would become subscribers and read it, and it will not be my fault if they don't."

THE KANSAS CITY FAIR ASSOCIATION.—This enterprising association are now perfecting their programme for their Seventh Annual Fair, which will be held on Sept. 17 to 20. The annual gatherings at Kansas City are now a fixed event, and are the most popular and successful in the Southwest. We are assured that an attractive and liberal programme will be announced.

GOING NORTH.—A friend in Baltimore, Md., on the 5th inst., writes: Last night, returning from a concert, I heard what sounded to me to be immense flocks of snipes. I could distinctly hear them. Sometimes they would seem very low down and in large numbers; they were going almost due North.

DOG WHIP.—Our illustration this week is of our well known correspondent "Dog Whip," Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada; he whom "Guido" has christened "The Father of the Blues."

BINDERS.—Those who desire to preserve their copies of the CHICAGO FIELD can be supplied by us with Emerson's patent binders. Price in paper, $1:25; cloth, $1:50; leather and cloth, $1.75.

BREAKING DOGS.—Mr. W. H. Holabird, Valparaiso, Ind., has in press and will soon issue a pamphlet on breaking dogs. Due notice of its being ready for issuing will be given.

Amusements.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—F. S. Chanfrau has been drawing good houses in the title role in his drama of "Kit." The play is just now particularly taking on account of our dear brothers, the Indians and the numerous adventurers that are wending their way Westwards to partake in the Black Hills of such a life as is forcibly depicted by Mr. Chanfrau; yet it is not this altogether that fills the houses for the work is of artistic worth.

HAVERLEY'S THEATRE.—Robert McWade has made a marked impression upon Chicago audiences by his able and special rendition of Rip Van Winkle. He is undoubtedly a talented artist and has marked out for himself, though a difficult role, one that will lead him onwards to fortune. He deserves all his success for he depicts a far more praise worthily the character of the hero of Washington Irvings weird legend. Next week begining on Monday, this house will be held by Mrs. Oates and her comic opera troupe.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.—The side splitting fun that has been going on at this little house has nightly filled it to overflowing. Sadly it is said that the two Billy's have other cities to visit, other folks to rouse up from the caves of gloom. This day's performance is the last ere they wander forth, conquering and to conquer.

MUSEUM.—Ben. Cotton has been running a very good vaudeville and novelty performance during the past week, and has lifted this really nice little theatre out of the miserable state of "still life" into which it had gradually lapsed till he took hold of it. Those patrons of the old concern who were "choked off" by the woodenness of the late company may return with the assurance that no mere sticks will be presented to amuse them.

ADELPHI.—Jack and Jill could not fail to have a good run with Tony Denier, the king of clowns, to give it life.

THE GREAT ROMAN circus will be on the lake front in this city, all of next week; those of our country readers who want to make a visit to Chicago should bring their little ones with them and give them a taste of this most-of-all-attractive pleasure to the youthful mind.

BREEDING.—Treated in "American Kennel and Sporting Field," by Arnold Burges, who was the first to conceive the idea of giving American sportsmen a kennel stud book. Sent on receipt of price, $4.00, by addressing the author, Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich., or Marsh & Co., 170 East Madison St., Chicago.—[*Advertisement.*]

Random Notes from London.

LONDON, Eng., March 21, 1877.

Bos Americanus has been playing the deuce with his prototype, the former purveyor of the roast beef of old England to Her Majesty ("by appointment"), the rest of the royal family and the British public in general. Instead of hoisting his opponent, as is the custom of his family, the invader from the grazing districts of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and the Eastern States has simply brought him down from his self-usurped platform and "bull dozed" John Bull, man and beast alike. By continually keeping the continental cattle plague in the foreground, the manipulators of the English cattle trade have for many years so restricted the business of importing cattle from Europe that hardly any but English beef has been supplied to the consumer, and that at such gradually enhanced prices as to afford an opportunity to the enterprising Yankee to step in and so far undersell the English retailer as to cause a first-class scare and a tumble-down in prices. It is only within the last few weeks, however, that the advantage of low priced meat of good quality has been made available to the actual consumer, and beef called by its right name "American," has been obtainable in the shape of roasts, joints, etc. The meat had hitherto and does yet pass into the retail butcher's store from whence it is sold as "prime Scot" and all the several extra quality names.

The importation has been going on for several months, but to Mr. Tallerman is due the thanks of the community for putting the article at retail sale. There is, however, but one store in London and that in the centre of the city, so that there is yet ample opportunity for increasing the business if anyone with enterprise will take hold of it and establish retail stores throughout the whole of London and particularly where the cheapness of the meat would bring large custom. Its excellent quality and richness is universally acknowledged, except by graziers and butchers who see their hitherto excessive profits dwindling away by the opposition, and therefore decry the interloper, or those people, and England affords more samples than any country in the world, who are so steeped in prejudice that they will not believe that anything their father, grandfather and great grandfather did not do can be fit for Englishmen. I remember the engineer of the Nevada, one of the Williams & Guyon line of steamers from New York to Liverpool, told me of his first experience with American meat at his own home. The care of the meat refrigerator on board the ship devolves upon the engineer, as the air is kept in circulation by means of a donkey engine, and the forwarder of the meat when the project was first started, presented the engineer and his second assistant with a whole sheep carcass as a recompense for their trouble. Upon the arrival of the ship at Liverpool the mutton was divided, but my friend's better half would not think of such a thing as eating or cooking any of the half he brought home. How did she know but that it had died a natural death, or from some dreadful disease, and no amount of persuasion could induce her to change her opinion, so consequently some neighbors got the benefit of the present, and it was agreed that the next sheep should be brought over alive. Six weeks more and the Nevada was again in port and one of the first enquiry's of the good lady was for the sheep; she had made such a nice place by the copper (boiler) to keep him until he could be killed, and got some straw. Indeed, she had gone about the business just as a woman would, and as all this was not in the programme laid out by her husband; he suggested that it would not be pleasant to have the animal round the house, he could not kill and dress it, and then would be the expense of hiring a butcher, besides all the blood and dirt attending the operation for her to clean up—and besides as his partner had to get half it would be better to let the ship's butcher do the business. The suggestion took, and so the sheep that had been dead as a door nail for two weeks was halved like his predecessor, but because in her estimation it had come over alive the good wife cooked it, eat it and pronounced it to be as good as any she had ever had in England. So much for prejudice. To return to my mutton, however, what is wanted in this meat business is for some "live" American to start some stores here, and without any middlemen in the way realize all the profit there is to be made in the business and yet undersell the English producer. It is bound to come, and the first man will have the best of the game. By the bye, Chicago canned corn beef is on sale at nearly all the grocery stores in London, and you can have your Libby, McNeil & Co., or your Turner brand for one shilling and sixpence (36 cents) the Illinois tin, and to accompany it you can have Portland sugar corn, canned tomatoes, peas, succotash, beans and hominy, with a pie made of canned apples or peaches, or a pudding of corn starch, and wind up with Newton pippins for dessert. All these articles find a ready sale here, and the handsome appearance of the canned goods with their gorgeously colored covers cause them to be largely used for window decorations, thus insuring notice by their prominence.

In the sporting world last week was a blank; to be sure, there was a couple of steeple-chase meetings, but they were of no interest, and failed to keep attention away from the events which are to take place this week. Lincoln, the opening flat race meeting of the year, Liverpool with the grand national steeplechase on the programme and the University boat race. There was one event did take place at London, a sculling race, which I might as well notice for two reasons; first, the winner, W. Spencer rowed at Philadelphia as bow oar of the Thames professional four; second, the loser, young Harry Clasper, is one of the handsomest scullers I have seen in England, and though overmatched on this occasion, will, with age, fulfil that wonderful promise which we sometime come across in English sporting literature, of "beating more than can beat him," which same saying I think beats for vagueness anything written by the most circumspect of American scribes. Clasper is only nineteen years of age and stands but 5 ft 4 in, but in the boat looks as big again and compared with Spencer when afloat looks as if he was at least two inches taller; the latter, however, as those who saw him row at Philadelphia will remember, sits in anything but good style. As a race it was a fizzle, for Clasper fouled Spencer before they had gone a mile, and the men were continually coming together until Spencer had the youngster beaten, and going away came in several lengths ahead. Mr. Gulston, who stood referee, declined very properly to allow Clasper's claim for the foul, and the latter thereupon notified the stakeholder not to give up the stakes (£200) but the editor of the *Sportsman* who acted in that capacity, took no notice of the protest beyond appending the following strictly proper foot-note:

"We cannot but regret that Clasper should have been advised to take such a step as this. His party must know by now that the decision of a referee is binding in such matters, unless they are prepared to prove

fraud or incapacity on his part, and we need not say that neither of these terms can be applied to Mr. Gulston. Spencer can have the stakes by calling at our office at noon to-day (Monday)."

To give you an idea of what the average Englishman knows of America, the boat Spencer rowed was named "Halifax" "*in commemoration of his visit to America*," which visit consisted in staying ten days at Philadelphia, traveling directly to that city from the New York steamboat landing and back.

While the London fiasco was going on a couple of good races took place on the Tyne, viz: the trial heats for the Newcastle Chronicle Challenge Cup. In the first Nicholson beat Elliott with great ease after a fairly good race for a mile. Boyd beat his old companion Lumsden in the second heat, but how much of his success was due to the misfortune of the loser in getting entangled in a lot of drift matter and giving Boyd a lead of two lengths, clean time or another race can alone determine. After this Lumsden pumped himself out in striving to recover his lost ground, and although Boyd only won by two lengths he might have made it twenty. The final heat was rowed on Monday, and on much better water than that on which the trials had taken place. Odds of 3 to 1 were laid on Boyd, and he won easily by four lengths after a good deal of backwashing. For over half a mile, as far as Redheugh Bridge the pace was tremendous, as a lot of money had been bet on reaching this point first, and it seemed as if Nicholson wanted to land his backers on this score if by any possibility he could accomplish it, so they both rattled along, and it was from 40 to 44 strokes per minute to the bridges.

I will not say anything this week about the boat race for the telegraph will have given you the result, so speculations as to the probable winner are useless, and with my report of the race next week I will give all the points worth noting taking place up to that time.

Higgins and Thomas are anxious to row a race against any two men in England, and there is at present a fair probability of their being accommodated. Their challenge appeared on Saturday last; and on Monday James Taylor offered to back Lumsden and Elliott at double sculls and give or take £15 for expenses. To this the Londoners say they will give them £30 for expenses to row on the Thames, but will not row on the Tyne under any circumstances. This joining of Lumsden and Elliott explains a very unprofessional affair between the men; on Monday they had to row for the third prize in the challenge cup competition and they fouled clearly by Lumsden's fault, and, although Elliott did not win he never claimed the foul. I say it was *unprofessional*; should I not have classified it as strictly professional? This "school" business does not tend to make professionals honest men.

I can only refer to a couple of days of Lincoln races at present, the meeting being still in progress. The first day (Monday) saw a fairly large assemblage on the Carholm to witness what did not turn out to be altogether a first-class days sport; certainly there was large fields for the six events on the programme, but the quality of the competitors was not A 1, and there was not a decently close finish out of the half dozen. The main event was the Batthyany Stake of 10 sovereigns each with 200 sovereigns added and the three placed horse were all three-year-olds, the winner, Cannon Ball, a son of Cape Flyaway and Cordelia, had the very tidy weight of 101 lbs to carry, and was the top weight of his year in the handicap. Cannon Ball was first favorite, and backers recouped their losses on the two previous events. The Tathwell stakes which followed, was for two-year-olds, 122 lbs each, with 10 lbs allowance if entered to be sold for £900 and as all of the four starters took the allowance, their calibre may be guessed at. The winner, Bena, a Macaroni filly, was sold for £200 thus providing £50 for the fund and a like amount to the owner of the second horse. On the second day it was a case of better sport and better attendance. The opening event was a handicap of five furlongs for which Cannon Ball, notwithstanding he had incurred a 10 lb penalty for winning the Batthyany Stakes, was made first favorite at 7 to 4 against him, but money could not make the son of Cape Flyaway win, and Woodlark beat him very easily by three lengths. The winner though a year older was only giving Cannon Ball 3 lbs with the latter's penalty. Another favorite went down in the Sudbrooke selling plate for two year olds and after Tiber with odds of 5 to 4 on hand disposed of Lady Clifton in a welter weight race, the race of the day was called. This was the Brocklesby stake for two year olds, half a mile, 10 sovereigns each with 300 sovereigns added. As it had 54 subscribers, the winner, after the deduction of 30 sovereigns to second, had the nice stake of $3,500 to be placed to his credit. Mr. C. Bush, one of the largest betting men in England, gave his fellow bookmakers by upsetting a strong favorite in Fair Penitent and Repentance. The filly was backed at as low a figure as 7 to 4 with nine opponents against her, the whole lot being new beginners. The favorite failed to stay home and Charley Bush, as I have said, furnished the winner in a roan colt named Bishop Burton, a son of the grey horse Strathconan and the Kingston mare Hermione. Bishop Burton is a Cobham Stud bred youngster and at this his first essay has amply recompensed his lucky owner for his outlay of £220 last year. Owing to the absence of Mr. Bush, the colt was not backed to any extent, only a few of the immediate stable followers getting on at the remunerative price of 10 to 1. Altogether the second day at Lincoln was anything but a profitable one for backers, as with the exception of Tiber, the only winning favorite was Bridget on whom 6 to 1 was laid to beat Lacemaker in a two-mile hurdle race.

I must continue my Lincoln notes with the Liverpool meeting in my next letter. RODERICK.

THE MICHIGAN GAME LAWS.—The following is the amendment to the game laws passed April 5th by the legislature of Michigan:

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan, enact*, That section 1, of chapter 64, of the Compiled Laws of 1871, being compiler's section 2,093, be further amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That no person shall pursue, or hunt, or kill, any wild elk, wild buck, doe or fawn, save only in the Upper Peninsula, from the 1st day of August, and in the Lower Peninsula from the 15th day of December in each year, or kill or destroy by any means whatever, or attempt to take or destroy any wild turkey, at any time during the year, except in the months of October, November and December in each year; or kill or destroy by any means whatever, any woodcock until after the 5th day of July; or any prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge or pheasant, or any wood-duck, teal duck, mallard-duck or gray duck, save only from the first day of September in each year to the first day of January next following.

SEC. 2. This act shall take immediate effect.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1877.

National Sportsmen's Association.—Syracuse, N. Y., June 5.

New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game.—Syracuse, May —.

Illinois State Sportsmen's Association.—Sycamore, June 5.

How and Why Quails Withhold Their Scent.

HILLSDALE, April 6, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Sickness must be my apology to "Eland" for this delay in giving him my views upon the question of quails withholding their scent, to which I briefly referred in a late issue of the CHICAGO FIELD. "Eland" asks if I "believe in such moonshine," and I emphatically say I do believe, nay more I *know* that quails have this faculty, but I do not claim that it is one the birds can exercise at will. In other words I do not consider this a voluntary exhibition, but one induced and controlled by external circumstances.

I have gained my knowledge of the fact that quails *do* withhold their scent, by a quarter of a century's practical experience, during which I have times without number seen both bevies and single birds marked down with the utmost exactitude, yet passed over without the slightest notice by the best nosed and most careful dogs I have ever seen in the field. I can recall several cases where I have marked a bird settle by the side of a stone or tuft of grass and after the dogs had failed to find him, though made to hunt every foot of ground about the place, have discovered the skulker crouched just where I had seen him alight, and have flushed him within a yard of dogs of unquestionably superior scenting powers. I could quote many recognized authorities who assert that quails do withhold their scent, but of them all, no one will have greater weight than that true sportsman, close observer and shrewd critic "Frank Forester." To save time and space I will refer "Eland" and other doubters to "Forester's Field Sports," pages 226 and 269; also to "My Shooting Box," by the same author, pages 63 to 67. The most absurd and senseless argument I have ever heard or read of, advanced to prove that quail do not withhold their scent, I find in that egotistical record of personal prowess, "Field Cover and Trap Shooting" by Capt. Bogardus—wherein he says as a reason that dogs do not find all the birds of a bevy, "It is not a question of no scent, but of too much. The bevy have been lying there and running all over the ground, so that it is covered and tainted with scent to such a degree that the noses of the dogs become full of it, and that is why they cannot find and put up one or two birds which lie close." I have never known before that any one has claimed quails withheld their scent when feeding and moving about. It is only *after being flushed* that this faculty is called into action, but the author in his anxiety to impress upon the public his own abilities as a bird butcher, loses sight of all less important matters and makes himself ridiculous in this manner. Perhaps I am wrong to waste time in exposing such a blunder, but as I have twice heard Bogardus' book gravely quoted as authority, I have deemed it best to show how little claim it has upon the consideration of educated sportsmen.

Having now shown why I believe quails withhold their scent, I will next give my views as to the cause and manner of the act. The first I consider undoubtedly the fear excited by the dog or noise of the gun, for I would remark that I have seen the same results when the birds have been simply flushed and fired at, and when some have been killed. I wish in this connection to narrate a circumstance witnessed some years since by a friend and myself, which will I think prove both the power I claim for the birds and that I am right as to the cause. In the section where we were shooting, foxes were very abundant, and from not being hunted in the early fall, they had become so bold that they committed their depredations in the full light of day. One afternoon we had selected for a wind up a certain stubble field bordering a piece of woods in which we knew a strong bevy found cover. When a short distance from the field we sat down in a cluster of evergreens by a spring to rest, and while there saw a fox crawl cautiously out of the woods on to the stubble and make for a large rock a few yards from the edge. This he surmounted and sprang from its top into the bevy which had been basking at its foot. He failed to secure a victim and the frightened birds scattered on all sides, five settling in a strip of low grass along the fence. The fox had evidently marked these birds, for he went straight to the place and for fully twenty minutes worked it as thoroughly and patiently as a pointer could do, but without starting a bird, we all the time having him in plain view from our concealment. At the end of this time a man passed through the next lot and the fox took himself off. I then proposed we should try the place with the dogs, both of us having marked the birds exactly by a broken rail in one panel. We did so, but without the least success. We then moved off and sat down for a short time, after which we commenced imitating the call of the quail and were shortly answered from several directions, among others from the fence. We walked straight to the spot; and at the broken rail our dogs made game and following the trail through the grass which both they and the fox had worked over and over again, came to a point about midway when the five birds rose, having evidently run together at the whistling. It is hardly supposable that both dogs and fox would have failed to find, if the birds had given out their usual scent. Neither was their close lying due in this case to dread of the gun since no gun had been fired.

If fear is the cause the next question is *how* is the scent retained. I will not pause to prove that scent is given off from the body as well as the feet for this I think no one will deny, but being so it must be evident that to suppress the tell tale odor, something more than merely standing or sitting still is required. This something is supplied by the contraction of the feathers which are drawn so closely to the body in the bird's effort to hide, that they for the time being, present an impenetrable cover through which the effluvium cannot pass. This is my theory supported by the fact that whenever a wounded bird is marked down, the dog generally finds him without trouble. If such birds are examined they will generally be observed to pant so that the feathers rise and fall with the breath. Of course very probably the blood itself assists to attract the dog's nose; but apart from this I am satisfied that the opening of the feathers is sufficient, for I have often noticed upon going up to my dog's point upon a single quail in places where I could see the bird, that if I looked closely I could detect its breathing. While on the other hand I have on various occasions gone to birds I have marked down and which the dogs did not point, and invariably found that look as carefully as I would I could not discover any signs of respiration. In view of this fact I have often wondered whether the quail, like some water fowl, has not had the power given it of holding its breath to facilitate its escape from its enemies.

In the course of my investigations I have discovered that quails in a hard hunted country where they are constantly disturbed, withhold their scent more generally and for a longer time than birds that are not so harassed. This in my opinion has given rise to the idea we sometimes hear expressed, that this faculty is peculiar to certain individuals or bevies. For many years all of my shooting was done in the most thickly settled part of New England, and in company with the best shot and one of the most critical observers I ever knew. We shot over the best dogs that money and careful breaking could procure, yet times without number during those years flushed bevies of birds, every member of which withheld its scent, and lay in this condition from *morning till evening feed time*. I have spun this article out to such length and have so much yet to write, that I will not take up your time, Mr. Editor, by telling how we proved this, and of one bevy in particular that we killed entirely by flushing it at morning and evening from the stubble, *never raising a single bird to a point after driving them to cover, though that cover was a low huckleberry patch with not a bush higher than the knees*. I will simply say to "Argus," in passing, you are right as a rule about birds being easily found after waiting a few moments, but had you been with me many a day in the past, nay, could you go with me to the same section now, I could satisfy you that there are exceptions to this rule like others, and that the minutes would run into hours before a point would reward your dog's best care.

The wilder birds are made the more likely, according to my experience, they are to withhold scent, and the converse is equally true. I have tested this to my satisfaction with a domesticated quail, kept for the benefit of my young dogs, and have never succeed in making a bird thus tamed and fearless, exercise the same faculty as his wild brethren, yet there can be no reason for doubt that the power was equally present, only active in the one case and dormant in the other. During last Fall I saw also an instance of change of habit in these birds, resulting directly from being hunted and consequently made wild. I found early in the season a large bevy, and as it fed in a stubble field near my house, I contented myself with killing only a brace or two at a time, so as to save some for occasions when I could not take a long hunt, I had no trouble so long as the birds remained tame in getting points after the bevy was broken up; but by the time I had killed half, the remainder had learned a thing or two, and not only rose wild but withheld their scent so that the dogs could not find them, though I repeatedly took them to the spot where I had marked birds down. The consequence was that probably one-third of the original number escaped me, and every day now I hear them whistling or see them about the wheat stack in my barn yard.

Curious as this faculty is, it is no more strange than some of the actions which every sportsman has probably noticed in other birds. We all know the whirr with which a ruffed grouse rises, the shrill whistle of the woodcock's wings, or the scaipe, scaipe of the snipe. Yet I have repeatedly seen all these birds *go off noiselessly* when taking wing of their own accord. I mean when not startled by the sportsman or his dog. So, too, I have seen a bevy of quail rise unterrified from the stubble after feeding, and fly to their habitual cover, where they immediately commenced calling and running together giving scent for the dogs to point them; but if pointed and flushed upon the same feeding grounds they would lie close for moments or hours and withhold their scent entirely.

But one more point remains to which I would call "Eland's" attention, as furnishing a reason why quails should naturally display a faculty which other game birds do not appear to possess. I refer to the fact that when quails alight, they invariably lie still in the same spot for a longer or shorter period, and do not run immediately like the ruffed grouse, cock or snipe. It is very rare that either of the latter birds is flushed absolutely from the place where it has been marked down. Possibly only a few yards may intervene, but still enough for the dog to show that the bird has run by roading it before pointing. I do not know of any bird shot over dogs, that lies up like the quail after being flushed, with the exception of young prairie chickens, and as those birds do this only when *tame*, and for that reason have not the incentive for withholding scent which wildness and fear give to the quail, the cases can form no parallel justifying the judgment of one by the other.

ARNOLD BURGES.

LEXINGTON, KY., NOTES.—Lexington, Ky., April 6, 1877.—EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Our club held its regular annual monthly meeting 4th Thursday night of March at the residence of one of its members, Col. Frank Waters, and during the evening it was voted to have a club hunt, snipe the game. Two prime shots, J. Morton and J. Rodes, were selected as captains, and dividing the club as follows: Morton, Taylor, Thornton, Waters and Higgins, against Rodes, McCaw, Morgan, Beck and Viley. The county was divided in half and Friday last, 30th, was decided upon as the day. It was too soon for our section to hunt snipe, when we never have them abundantly, but our good roads and teams permit us to get over a good deal of ground. Our hunt proved them very scarce; some of our best shots finding not more than a half dozen. Messrs. Taylor and Thornton who hunted together, making the best bag, twenty seven, and killed more than all the others combined. According to agreement, the members with several invited guests, met the following evening at "Sam's" when the defeated side, Captain Rodes' gave a fine supper, enjoyed by all. They are not satisfied with the result and propose another trial, which will be given them.

I do not remember to have previously mentioned a pleasant feature of our club—its meetings—and I am sure that whenever it is practicable, clubs will find it to add considerably to its interests. Ours (the Hunter's) is limited to 12 members, and we have monthly meetings—the fourth Thursday evening of every month, and at the residence of one of its members. Coming as it does, only once a year for each, it is always made a specially enjoyable affair. The usual business of the club is first attended to, afterwards the discussion of anything new of interest to sportsmen, finally a supper (principally of game in season), a game of whist, or other games, the wish of a majority participating. Our attendance is always good—rarely an absentee—except they be from home. Try this, brother sportsmen, and you will have no regrets. Should we have another club hunt I will report.

FAYETTE.

Spring and its Shadows.

BY KIT KILLBIRD.

Old Winter who has been holding high carnival, even here in the sunny clime, is now shaving his hoary locks in penance for a seasons revelling, and fast tottering into the lap of Spring, who fairy like is spreading her carpet green o're his icy trail, and prompting her votaries to respond to the music in the trees.

The apple and peach are already laughing under a crown of pinky blosoms, the *laurea mundi* is dangling its beautiful and fringed petals to the warming rays of the noonday's sun and inviting the busy bee, whose tiring wings are already breaking with precious cargo, hang quivering o'er enticing cups, overflowing with "the nectareous juice and balmy dew," while on yonder half green withering holly, the yellow jassimine is twining its tendrils, and lending its fragrance to the breath of every passing zephyr that whispers of verdant Spring.

O'er the line of yonder hills that breast across my window way, the sinewy beech and massive oak are mingling their light green hues, with the deep, dark shade of the magnolia, softened by the ashen gray of the aspiring elm, which precocious like and impatient of the seasons lazy strides, shoots its purple buds under winters icy breath, and amid the din and howl of his parting blasts.

The face of the distant forest is flecked here and there with the merry blossoms of the dog-wood, the wild plum, and the crimson flush of the red-bud; and within its heart the mocking bird, *prima donna* of the grove, has begun her sweetest melodies.

For you, readers, whose homes are snow-bound, and who have never listened to the music of our little songster and garden pet, except through the wires of his prison cell, let me borrow the unrivalled language of Audubon, who, during his researches among the subjects of his natural history, shared the hospitality of my grandfather's roof far in the primitive forests of Louisiana.

"It is where the great magnolia shoots up its majestic trunk, covered with green leaves, and decorated with a thousand beautiful flowers that perfume the air around; where the forests and fields are adorned with blossoms of every hue; where the golden orange ornaments the gardens and groves; where the bignonias of various kinds interlace their climbing stems around the white-flowered stuartia, and mounting still higher, cover the summit of the lofty trees around, accompanied with innumerable vines, that here and there festoon the dense foliage of the magnificent woods, lending to the vernal breeze a slight portion of the perfume of their clustered flowers; where a genial warmth seldom forsakes the atmosphere; where berries and fruits of all descriptions are met with at every step; in a word, kind reader, it is where Nature seems to have paused as she passed over the earth, and opening her stores, to have strewed with unsparing hand the diversified seeds, from which have sprung all the beautiful and splendid forms which I have in vain attempted to describe, that the mocking bird should have fixed its abode, there only that its wondrous song should be heard.

But where is this favored land? It is in this great continent. It is reader, in Louisiana, that these bounties of nature are in the greatest perfection. It is there that you should listen to the love song of the mocking bird, as I at this moment do. See how he flies around his mate with motions as light as those of the butterfly! His tail is widely expanded, he mounts on the air to a small distance, describes a circle, and, again alighting, approaches his beloved one, his eyes gleaming with delight, for she has already promised to be his and his only. His beautiful wings are gently raised, he bows to his love, and again bouncing upwards, opens his bill and pours forth his melody, full of exultation at the conquest which he has made.

They are not the soft sounds of the flute or of the hautboy that I hear, but the sweeter notes of Nature's own music. The mellowness of the song, the varied modulations and gradations, the extent of its compass, the great brilliancy of execution, are unrivalled. There is probably no bird in the world that possesses all the musical qualifications of this king of song, who has derived all from Nature's self. Yes, reader, all!" * * * * * * *

Here, too, reader of the CHICAGO FIELD, did the great naturalist ramble, guided by the sons of his host and patron, to the secluded haunts of the wild turkey in all his glory and majesty; here it was that the hand of the skilled artist sketched his proud monarch bird of the forest, and borrowed the color of his dazzling plumage to depict his image upon the brightest page of his imperishable works; where the final stroke of his masterly pencil was but a signal for the crack of his comrade's unerring rifle, whose angry missile now despoiled the bright feathers of the stately model and uncorked the reservoir of its crimson torrent upon the wildwood's leafy carpet.

Upon the return of Spring do my thoughts revert to the happy days gone by, retracing the long vista of years, to the budding forest, its open glades, its shady glens, its winding ridge, where oft I've sat at dawn of day awaiting the whistle of the red bird, the hoot of the morning owl, the bark of the squirrel, the squawk of the blue jay, to awake the wild turkey into his first nerve-thrilling gobble. Reader, "Guyon" has told you to go and weep over a misspent youth, if you have never bagged a full grown gobbler. Yea, and I would add that ye who have listened to the splash of the mallard on the rippling wave; the thud of the snipe on the oozy marsh, the tumble and whirl of the brain struck partridge, or the crash of the antlered buck, must spend your half morn with the bearded bird of the timber, ere you claim a Nimrod's inheritance. You must know the thrill and anxiety, of the hours of waiting, watching, creeping and skulking; when the ready finger, obeying through nerve electric the dictates of the flashing eyes, proclaims through the booming and echo of the morning gun, the fate of your proud but now outwitted prey, and the triumph of your tactics, and woodman's craft. Yes, all of this you must have learned and felt, ere you can commit the hunters' tales to the keeping of the ambitious scion upon your knee or regale the ear of pent-up city swain, who has never listened to the dulcet notes of Nature's winning voice or wooed her at her sylvan throne.

Now, Mr. Editor, that your constituents are retiring from the grass and sedge field, I trust they will warm to work in the paper one, and while "Don" and "Sank" are basking in the sunshine, and enjoying the peaceful truce, that they will tell of their deeds of prowess and skill; swap yarns, tie knots, fasten down "Mohawk's" *Peg* lines, decorate the portals of his wigwam, trim his fire, smoke his pipe of peace, shake hands, touch glasses, and with song and merriment drown the mournful howl of his ominous "Banshee;" that they will drop their gems and pearls within the pool where drinks his trenchant pen, upon whose trail a spicy aroma lingers to entice; bring feathers to plume his shako, antlers for his hat rack, skins for his moccassins, and furs for his easy coat and the walls of his cosy sanctum. Long, dear CHICAGO FIELD, may your tinted folds flutter to the vernal breeze, and may its shadow never grow less before the cheerful blaze of the "canny hearth," or the shifting flames of the camp-ground; long may they remain untorn upon the rickety stool of the hunter's tent, the rusty nail of the stable door, and grassy slope or willow bough of the fisherman's secluded haunts. May its finger-board lure our sons from the tippling shop to the health giving, nerve bracing rendezvous of the sportsman's boundless domains, and our daughters from their unventilated chambers and the blighting atmosphere of the ball room, to mingle with the retinue of a Diana's woodland court. May its tone quicken the eye and tickle the fancy of the gray-haired sire who longs to fight his battles o'er again; prompt the young matron to button up the jacket of her first-born and pride of her heart, fasten his sandals and say to him with stick-gun in hand as sportive butterfly comes by, "Now boy, *on the wing;*" may it teach her to care for and feed his ambitious little pup, festoon its little kennel and pat down its little straw pallet. May the untiring efforts of "Mohawk," chief of our clan, serve to cement our bond of love and peace, strengthen the tie of friendship and confirm the confidence of ten thousand earnest souls under bristling array of burnished shot guns and the impetus of your noble cause, is my fervent wish; in front with thawing grasp.

Tunica, La.

A Duck Hunt at Henderson, Ky.

LEXINGTON, KY., April 6th, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—It was my good fortune, four weeks ago, to visit Henderson, Ky., and whilst there to stop with that clever gentleman and generous sportsman, Dr. J. B. Alexander. Before my arrival he had made partial arrangements, which we soon completed, for a duck hunt. On the following Monday, at 5 P. M., the Doctor, the *high sheriff* of the county, and myself, went aboard of the fleet boat Idlewild, and in about one and a half hour's time we were at our destination, Diamond Island, where we were met at the Landing by Mr. Marion Duncan and Mr. Crowder, residents of the island, going directly to Mr. Duncan's house, and being warmly welcomed by his family, and made to "feel at home," and around a genial fire, the prospect for ducks was at once discussed. The first question brought the response, "Yes, there were thousands on the island this evening." Our plans for the morrow were soon arranged Our host stating there "was forty or fifty mules at hand and choice to ride, we would be off early, shoot an hour or two on the island and then cross to the ponds on the Kentucky shore, shoot until four and return to the island to meet the ducks when they come to feed." We adhered to this programme, and if you, friend "Mohawk," had been there, you would have seen the writer mounted on a mule similar to the one—near 16½ hands high—you rode so nobly at the Memphis Field Trials of '75, he was a good one, and equal to every emergency. Well, we are all well mounted, and Mr. Duncan aided by his worthy lieutenant, Mr. Crowder, led the way first to the slough on the island, when at the first fire from three guns four ducks went to bag. Soon we passed on and across the river, visiting during the day Swan pond, Little and Big Cypress, Long pond and others, returning in time for the island; but we would have done better had we remained at the ponds; but our bag was thoroughly satisfactory. After the usual count out, if I remember right, our jolly sheriff was behind, but if he had killed one more he would have had at least enough for breakfast. No matter if he had taken out at this his first duck hunt fifty shells, and was so unfortunate as to lose a part of them out of his shollow coat pockets, he had had as much fun shooting as any of the party; he knew how now and would be all right next day. Second day found all well and eager to try it again, going directly to the ponds and remaining until dark. This proved to be the best day of our hunt, and the writer remembers how at one time he had 17 ducks, 16 mallards and one sprig tail, lying around him, and having no dog or wading pants had to wait until timely assistance was rendered. At this point at the close of the day were gathered three shots; and for an hour we shot as fast as breech-loaders could be made to, and when too dark we wended our way to the ferry and back to our island home; and when nearing the house the large bell used for the field hands commenced ringing. We knew the ladies began to feel some uneasiness for our safety, as we were late; but a shot from one of the party told "all is well," and the bell ceased ringing instantly, and soon we were all around a blazing fire again recounting the pleasant features of the day, this time our noble leader (the high sheriff) coming towards the front with a good count, contesting the Doctor's right to second place; "he had found out how," he said, and with his noble dog (kindly loaned him by Mr. Crowder,) who "would bring them all out." He was rapidly aspiring to the championship. After many good jokes, and the Doctor giving us accounts of his famous Ark hunt and horse story, at which our host and all others laughed immoderately, and which, at least two of our party ever afterward insisted was a mule story, we retired. Our next and third day's hunt was but a repitition of the others, and, though I have joined and been one of many parties, have never enjoyed a hunt more than this. Not an unpleasant word or thought, as far as I know, and I cannot wish your thousands of readers better luck than that they may always fall into as good hands. I cannot do justice in describing the hospitable treatment received at hands of Mr. Duncan and his estimable wife, assisted by Mr. Crowder, and I shall always remember them pleasantly as connected with one of the most enjoyable hunts of my life. Only in one feature of our hunt was their a deficiency—good dogs, enough of them, or wading pants, this will in a measure be remedied by another season, as Mr. Paul Marrs has a fine specimen of the famous Chesapeake duck dogs which has been crossed with native stock, and the progeny (two of which I saw), only four months old, were very promising, one of them bringing out the ducks I killed while he remained with me. Our stag hunt could only have been rendered more enjoyable by others coming who promised to, but were detained by business. Many years will I remember it, and may I have the good fortune to join in years to come the same party under similar circumstances is the wish of FAYETTE.

THIRTY-THREE QUAILS.—Mr. Thomas Hackett, of Sedalia, Mo., for a wager of $50 has eaten thirty quails in thirty consecutive days. Owing to a misunderstanding when the task should commence, Mr. Hackett eat thirty-three, being three more quails than wagered for.

The Alabama Game Law.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Enclosed I send you a copy of game law for our State passed at the last session of our Legislature. It is not exactly what we want here in many respects, it only applies to so few of our counties. It does not protect wood ducks at all, the only kind that stay and breed with us. It prevents the killing of doves in the dove season—July and August—the only time there is any sport in killing them. It allows the killing of turkeys long after the female has built her nest and probably laid her eggs. But the law is better than none, and I think there is a disposition to obey and enforce it. We can amend it hereafter. As our Legislature does not meet again for two years, it will give ample time to test it.

Our sports have been busy this month snipe shooting; some few fine bags have been made, but not so large as in former years, they being scarce here now; yet we expect another wisp of them. The law does not protect them nor plovers. Ducks have nearly all left us for their breeding grounds north, so we can lay up our guns until the fall shooting commences or go into an adjoining county, kill, eat, and come home with the game in an invisible possession and shun the law. T. S. D.

AN ACT

For the preservation of game. animals and birds in the counties of Mobile, Choctaw, Monroe, Clarke, Washington. Baldwin, Marengo, Lowndes, Sumter, Escambia, Hale. Dallas, Montgomery and Greene.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama*, That it shall be unlawful in any place in the counties of Mobile, Choctaw, Monroe, Clarke, Washington. Baldwin, Marengo, Lowndes, Sumter, Escambia, Hale, Dallas, Montgomery and Greene to catch, kill, or injure, or pursue with such intent, any wild buck, deer, doe or fawn between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of September; and it shall be unlawful to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent any wild turkey between the first day of April and the first day of September, and it shall also be unlawful to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent any turtle dove, sometimes called the mourning dove, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of September; and it shall be unlawful to catch kill or injure, or pursue with such intent, any quail, sometimes called partridge, between the first day of April and the first day of October; and it shall be unlawful to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent, any wild duck in the night time; and it also shall be unlawful for any person to use any float, sneak-boat, box or battery, or other device of a like kind in hunting wild ducks of any species or kind; and it also shall be unlawful at any and all seasons to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent, the mocking bird, cat bird or thrush.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful in any place in the counties named in this act for any person to destroy or rob the nests of any wild bird whatever, except crows, black-birds, blue jays, hawks, owls, and other birds of prey.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful in any place in the counties named in this act for any person to purchase, have in possession or expose to sale any of the birds or game mentioned in the first section of this act during the seasons when the catching, killing or injuring the same is prohibited.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful in any of the counties named in this act for any railroad company, express company, or other company, steam-boat, or carrier, or private individual, to have in possession or receive for transportation or carriage, or for any purpose whatever, any of the birds or game mentioned in section one of this act during the seasons when the catching, killing or injuring the same is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act by killing, selling or offering for sale, or having in possession, any of the birds or game mentioned in the first section of this act, or any fresh venison, in any place in the counties mentioned in this act, shall for each of the birds, and each head of game, and each piece of fresh venison, so killed, sold or exposed for sale, or had in possession, on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a fine of not less than three or more than ten dollars for each bird, turkey or duck, and not less than ten or more than twenty dollars for each buck, doe or fawn, or each piece of fresh venison, and three dollars for each nest of eggs destroyed as aforesaid, together with the costs of prosecution; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this act by killing or pursuing with such intent any wild duck in the night time shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this act by using in the hunting, or killing, or pursuing with such intent, any wild duck of any species or kind by the use of any float, sneak-boat, box or battery, or other device of a like kind, shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars for each such violation.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That any violation of the provisions of this act may be prosecuted before any justice of the peace or any other officer or court having jurisdiction of misdemeanors, in either of the counties named in this act, where such violations may have been committed, and the judgment of such court shall be enforced in like manner as in other cases of misdemeanor, with like right of appeal.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That upon the collection of any fine or judgment for any violation of the provisions of this act, one-half of such fine or judgment shall go to the informer and the other half shall go to the common school fund of the county where such fine or judgment is had.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That it is made the duty of all sheriffs, constables, market masters or clerks, and police officers, in the counties named in this act, to arrest all persons violating, or in the act of violating any of the provisions of this act, and to take them before a justice of the peace, or other officer having jurisdiction to hear and try complaints for the violation of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. *Be further enacted*. That all laws and parts of laws, of a general or special character, for the preservation of game in this State, conflicting with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed in the counties named in this act.

DAVENPORT NOTES.—Davenport Iowa.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—With the past few days of pleasant weather the ducks are coming North in large quantities; jack snipe also are very plenty. A great deal of shooting this Spring is to be done on the Wapsie, all that is wanting now is more rain, which will make shooting still better than at present. Some pigeons have been flying the past few days, but believe none have been killed. I leave the last of this week for a shoot of two weeks or more. and look for some very fine sport. L. C. S.

Shooting Notes in Central New York—A Fox and not a Fox.

SKANEATELES, N. Y., March 31, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Large numbers of sportsmen en route for the famous hunting grounds of the West each year pass through Syracuse, the famous central city of this State, and where now large preparations are being made for the coming convention of the New York State Association for the protection of Fish and Game. And yet not one in a thousand have the least idea of the immense sport that is sometimes had within twenty-five miles of that city.

Distant from Syracuse by rail twenty-three miles is the beautiful village of Skaneateles, situated at the foot of a lake of the same name. A deep cold sheet of water, well stocked with bass, perch, white fish, salmon trout and the beautiful Skaneatles lake trout—free from marsh, with beautiful undulating shores and high hills in the distance, inhabited by "gentle grangers," who are ever ready to discourse of the "most likely spots," and to tell of "where my boy put up such lots of them."

The present winter has been very severe, very cold, with heavy snow, at the beginning of the close season, with frequent installments following, the roads were soon blocked and business as well as sport was decidedly dead for a while; but the past few days of bright sunshine have wrought a change and all are moving again. Grangers are in town reporting foxes plenty, and are ever ready, while waiting for their harnesses to be mended to tell how near they have been to them, and that "If you had been there with your gun you could have killed them dead." More recently foxes have been reported as crossing the lake near town, and several sportsmen were badly scared by one while fishing through the ice. Saturday last foxes were the talk and as a soft snow was falling it was voted that Monday would be a great day for a fox hunt.

Early Monday morning a black fox with a tail as long as your arm was seen crossing the lake on the ice, and as black foxes have never been very abundant here you may well imagine the stir it created. Guns were never so hard to find or so sadly out of place. There was not a "Fox gun" in town. Those lucky owners of breech-loaders were to the front, and here was where the superiority of the breech-loaders could be appreciated. Those muzzle loaders with their authenticated long pedigrees were no where with the new comers. The fox crossed to the east shore. Opera glasses telescopes, and everything that could help the vision were brought to bear on him, from house-tops, stores and offices. Our worthy Vice-President, gun in hand, with a corps of assistants, awaited him as he came ashore and made for cover among the shade trees, grape trellises, green houses, etc. (But hie on, Foxey, your tracks are in the snow and a crowd are after you.) The chase went on until the unlucky fox passed a large manufactory (where apples are converted into cider), when, breaking cover, he received a discharge from the right which quickened his pace; quickly came in the left, when "aye," "aye," he exclaimed, "a hit;" his blood was on the snow, and swift runners followed the tracks, keeping him in full view until he took to earth under a barn. His long tail betraying his whereabouts, he was dragged out by it and mercifully put out of misery. "Tally ho! to bag!" and to return to where "sportsmen most do congrega'e" was next in order. You will scarce believe what I am about to tell you. That fox had, in the short time he was being brought to bag and safely guarded (and dead at that), changed into a—dog. Yes sir, the few here who do not take the CHICAGO FIELD are my witnesses. They were a committee of investigation, and brought in a report that it was a—*dog*, part *Gordon and part fox*. The minority report is that it was part *black-and-tan and part other dog*, a *large* margin being allowed for it to have taken back to former parentage. Can Skaneateles be called slow on sport, when all of this occurred before 10 o'clock A. M., and the fun of the thing will keep until warm weather?

OLD MAN.

The Nevada Game Law.

The following is the game law passed at the last session of the Legislature of Nevada:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, at any time to kill or injure, or to pursue with such intent, any sparrow, blue bird, blue-jay, martin, thrush, mocking bird, swallow, red breast, cat bird, wren, or humming bird, or to disturb the nest or eggs of said birds.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, at any time after the first day of April, and before the first day of September, in each year, to catch, kill or destroy, or to pursue with such intent, any prairie chicken, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, grouse, quail, or any wild goose, wood duck, teal, mallard or other ducks, brant, swan sand hill crane, plover, curlew, robin, meadow-lark, yellow-hammer or bittern; and after the first day of April, and before the first day of August, in each year, any sage chicken or snipe, or to have in his or their possession, or to expose for sale, or to purchase from any person or persons whomsoever, either Indians or any other person, any of the birds or game mentioned in this section, during the season when the killing, injuring, or pursuing of the same is herein prohibited.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, at any time, to trap quail, or to destroy, injure, or disturbs the nest or eggs of any of the birds protected by this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to catch, kill, or destroy, or to pursue with such intent, within the counties of Esmeralda, Douglas, Ormsby, Lyon, Storey, Churchill and Washoe, any prairie chicken, on or before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

SEC. 5.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, at any time after the first day of January, and before the first day of July, in each year, to catch, kill or destroy, or to pursue with such intent, any deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep, or goat, or to have in his possession, or to expose for sale, or to purchase any of the wild game or animals mentioned in this section, during the season when the killing, injuring, or pursuing is herein prohibited; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit any person or persons in taking any bird, fowl, fish or animal at any time for scientific purposes.

SEC. 6.—Every person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail of the county in which said conviction is had, for any term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7.—All Acts, and parts of Acts, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed

DUCKS AND SNIPE.—Duck and snipe shooting on the Kankakee has been very good for the past two or three weeks.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1877.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In my last I told you of the death of Shot. I had made arrangements to secure one of the bluest of blue bloods as his successsr, a fine orange and white setter, about eight months old. He had a too great fondness for eggs, and in an evil hour was caught eating the products of a hen turkey, and a "man and brother" employed on the premises resolved himself into a vigilance committee of one, and inflicted such punishment on him that he departed this life with a growl. That is the beginning and ending of Chapter I. of securing a successor.

A medical friend hearing or my loss, and feeling a streak of sympathy down his back offered to let me have a fine pointer. I do not care particularly for short haired dogs; and while I acknowledge that pointers are fine, I prefer for my own use his long haired brother. I told "Medicus" I would take him and keep him for a watch dog until I could get another setter. He sent him in, and I have never been able in my mind to properly classify him. Suppose a dog of medium size, white and brick dust color, long head, very little prominence to his forehead, one ear set on low down, and spread out as broad as the blade of a hatchet, and the other set on high, and twisted like a corkscrew. His tail is of very fair length, and curls something like the hair spring of a watch. I had been informed he was very cross, and would be a terror to intruders. I find as soon as the click of the latch on the gate is heard he flies behind a barrel or box, and lays secure till the danger (?) is over. I think he must belong to the class of canines generally known as meat hounds, and I am fully assured he will be of more use on the farm from which he came or to the soap fat man than he will to me, and I shall give him a through ticket home. That is beginning of chapter II of the same story. When III is finished I'll send on the manuscript.

Fine weather has set in and the snipe are coming in numbers sufficient to afford fine sport to the shooters. Ducks are still here, and the neighborhood of Gravelly Creek and Oxen Run sound like a skirmish going on during the late unpleasantness.

Bogardus gave us an exhibition of his skill in breaking glass balls thrown from his patent trap He missed twelve out of three hundred and forty-two. His average was about 16 per minute. Truly yours,

JACK SNIPE.

DUCK SHOOTING IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the *Courier Journal* (Louisville, Ky.) writes as follows from Ocala, Florida:

How they kill ducks on Lake Wier is known all over Florida, but from some cause I did not hear of it until I had been in the State several weeks. But so soon as I heard of it I struck for the noted place to see the show. Between Lake Wier and Little Lake there is a neck of land thirty feet wide by half a mile long. The duck hunters, sometimes as many as twenty, are strung up and down this neck of land. There they stand in wire grass up to their necks, armed with long poles, having strong lines about six feet long with four ounce balls of lead attached to the little end of the poles, ready for the sport. Other men, who are called grabbers—I suppose because they grab up the dead and wounded—line the beach with their little boats.

About a half hour by sun the ducks begin to come from a large section of country to roost on Lake Wier.

Heavens alive! The ducks, the ducks! I hope I may never see the back of my neck again if I had ever seen such a sight before. You have seen a swarm of bees on the wing; it beats that all "to hollow." After the ducks get to passing the "neck" good, they look like a dark cloud moving for several miles out on the lake. There are more ducks right on and about Lake Wier than in the whole States of Georgia and Alabama combined.

And the noise! Please don't say anything to me about fuss. I have heard whole army trains of wagons passing over a turnpike, "roar of cannons and rattle of musketry." I have heard storms on the waters. But "I will just be Joe Bradley and cry for mush" if I ever heard anything to equal the noise the ducks made flying over. The evening I was there they killed and wounded 1,500, and did not get them all, either. A large number of these fowls are consumed by the people living on and around Lake Wier. The wounded—those not too badly hurt—have their wings cropped and are turned in a small lake, with a high plank fence around it, made for the purpose. The rest of the ducks are dressed and shipped, it being a fine source of revenue to the place The duck season begins about November 1st, and lasts until about the middle of March. It is worth a thousand dollars to see the sight.

CAN QUAILS WITHHOLD THEIR SCENT.—Hills of Linganore, Md., April 2, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I noticed a communication in the CHICAGO FIELD in the issue of the 31st of March headed "Can Quails Withhold their Scent," and signed by John J. Brompton. In this communication Mr. Brompton quotes from "Lewis' American Sportsman" "Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen," "Adam Bogardus' Field Cover and Trap Shooting," and "Frank Schley's American Partridge and Pheasant Shooting" Mr. Brompton gives each of these author's views about quails withholding their scent, as he quotes them from their own pen, and names the number of the page in each volume where the subject can be found. Mr. Brompton awards the palm after reading all the above works on the subject and is of the opinion that Frank Schley's American Partridge and Pheasant Shooting on page 83, give conclusive reasons for the belief that quails cannot withhold their scent. Now, Mr. Editor, right here I want to say a word which is simply this, I have read articles in the *Rod and Gun* time and again. I have read articles in the *Forest and Stream* and also in the CHICAGO FIELD about quails withholding their scent until I am heartily tired of the subject, but I must say to do the author and work justice, that "Frank Schley's American Partridge and Pheasant Shooting" on page 83 and 84 in my opinion gives the best, most practicable and most conclusive and substantial reasons that quails cannot withhold their scent, that I have ever seen, or ever expect to see in print, And I fully agree with Mr. Schley in his views, and with Mr. Brompton on this subject, that Mr. Schley has explained this problem in his estimable work on partridge and pheasant shooting, in a masterly and skillfully, and in my opinion, in a very satisfactory and conclusive manner, that the quail cannot withhold its scent.

JUSTICE.

In regard to this controversy, we are forced to exclaim, "Hold, enough!"

SAVANNAH.—In the neighborhood of Savannah, Georgia, the prospects for Fall shooting are very flattering, as game is very abundant at the present time.

LINCOLN NOTES.—Lincoln, Neb., March 30, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Nebraska against the world for geese and ducks. On my way out to Kearney yesterday, in some places I noticed the fields were almost alive with geese; also the Platt river is full of them. The ducks are mostly in small streams, and very plenty, and the boys are improving the opportunity for sport, knowing as they do that they will be obliged to do all their shooting among the geese and ducks during the next two years, being prohibited by law from killing other game.

I noticed our old friend, General McBride, come in with a full string of ducks not long since. The General is a good shot, a good editor (being editor of the *Nebraska Farmer*, the only paper of the kind in the State), and a good President of the Lincoln Sportsmen's Association.

E. Hallet and H. C. Smith had a contest not long since for the champion cup, the cup having been held by Mr. Hallett since last Fall against some of our best shots; but in this contest H. C. Smith won the cup by killing ten single rises at 21 yards without missing a bird; Hallet killed eight out of the ten. Smith will have to do some lively shooting if he holds the cup, for the boys are after it, and I think you will hear of some fine shooting done by Lincoln shootists this season.

D.

JANESVILLE NOTES.—Janesville, Wis., April 9, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—During the past week duck shooting has been better at Lake Koshkonong than for several previous years. At the Black Club House several members have bagged from 50 to 100 per day, about half being canvasbacks. At Bingham the various boarders have done equally as well. Last Wednesday Frank Gray of Janesville and Eddie Bingham bagged over 150; forty-five being canvasbacks, and the same day E. E. Ayer, of Harvard, bagged seventy odd. The ice in the lake is twenty inches thick, and the birds are obliged to seek the shore to get into water. Sportsmen wishing to try canvasback shooting, should take the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Wisconsin Division, to Koshkonong Station, and wagon conveyance from there to Ira Bingham's, where unexcelled accommodations can be secured. I see C. L Valentine advertises his decoys in your paper, and having used them, I can recommend them as the best I have used, being painted far superior to other make.

N. B.—C. L. V. is not a relative of mine, neither am I interested in his business. Yours truly,

RICHARD VALENTINE.

JACKSONVILLE NOTES.—Jacksonville, Ill., April 8, 1877. *Editor Chicago Field:*—Our much wished for Spring shooting is now upon us, and the Wilson snipe is here, although not in as great a quantity as a little later in the season, yet one can combine a day's duck shooting with the jacks, and make a very fair day's shooting, taking in the middle of the day after the morning flight. Last Thursday, 5th inst., our mutual friend Dr. Henry and myself with all things in order, boarded the northern bound train for Salt Creek (near Greenwood) at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving there and on the grounds at 10 A. M., and at once went into the marshes for the jacks. We did not find them in any quantity, but found enough to bag 65, and 25 ducks, mostly sprig-tails and blue bills, and having beautiful weather for it.

SEMPER IDEM.

DETROIT NOTES.—Detroit, Mich., April 9, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Please find the following few items for last week: April 6th Joseph Cook went down to Trenton and bagged 38 ducks. On the 5th inst. George Watson and William Smith made a bag of 46 ducks. James Glenn and three friends from London, Ontario, spent three days duck shooting below Sandwich, on the Canada side, and bagged 100. Charles King was out a few days last week and bagged 63 ducks. April 4th Goff Stenton bagged 31 ducks. Percy Radcliffe and William Preston spent a few days down on Grosse Isle after ducks. They bagged over 200. During their visit they went into the woods and bagged 26 wild pigeons. Charles Bradford, one of our old time sportsmen, died on the 4th inst.

JONES.

FORT SCOTT NOTES.—Fort Scott, Kansas, April 7, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The following bags of Wilson snipe were made during the past week: Mr. Hank Luyster, 3 hours to-day over his red Irish Daisy, 42.

W. B. Shockley, over his pointer Keno, 3 hours last Tuesday, 31.

Will Osbun, 2 hours last Monday, 28.

Thomas Dickerson, 3 hours Wednesday over Shockley's Keno, 20; 2 hours Tuesday over his pointer Tramp, by Shockley's Old Duke, Tramp just 5 months old, 17.

B. P. McDonald, 1 hour on Friday, 19.

Chas. Danda, 20 minutes over Ball's Jock, 12.

UM ZOO EE.

IOWA STATE ASSOCIATION.—Vail, Iowa, April 9, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I am glad to notice that my proposition in the CHICAGO FIELD of February 24th that the sportsmen of Iowa, organize a State Association is meeting with favor and "Draco" in last weeks issue of the CHICAGO FIELD shows up the subject correctly. I would suggest that the sportsmens club of Des Moines issue a call requesting all clubs in Iowa, to send delegates to a convention to be held in Des Moines on some stated time between May 1st and June 1st, for the purpose of organizing a State Sportsmens Association.

LODEBOLT.

GAME AROUND HAMPTON.—Geneva, Iowa, April 4, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Prairie chickens are more plenty in this locality now than for five years past, at this season, and the prospects are good for an abundance in the fall—the boys are seeing to it that the prairies are burned early, so that the eggs will not be destroyed. We do not propose to wait till May, even though some of our granger friends do. They propose we dispose in this matter.

ROLF RANDOM.

THE ONONDAGA CO. (SYRACUSE, N. Y.,) SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.—At the annual meeting, April 3d, the following were elected officers of this club for the ensuing year: President, Samuel W. Sherlock; First Vice-President, Thos. E. Townsend; Second Vice-President, George Lodder; Secretary, John Stedman; Financial Secretary, Edward Lodder; Treasurer, Thos. Kimber, Jr.; Attorney, Geo. W. Gray; Executive Committee, D. H. Bruce, F. E. Carroll, W. H. Larrabee.

INDIANAPOLIS CLUB.—The Hunting and Fishing Association of Indianapolis, Ind., have elected the following officers: President, Henry Bergenthal; Vice President, James McB. Sheperd; Secretary, Thomas Cottrell, Jr.; Treasurer, T. Whiting; Corresponding Secretary, Monroe Walters; Directors, Omer Porter and Samuel Beck. **The club house at Kankakee is formerly to be opened on next Wednesday.**

Base Ball.

The Defeat of the Brown Stockings.

Our judgement in placing the Brown Stockings at the head of the league teams for 1877 seems to be utterly at variance with the facts as shown by their performances against the Indianapolis club. Three defeats out of four seems a bad omen for their future prospect of success against the much more powerful rivals that they will have to meet in the league pennant contest. But in these defeats we see a promise of great things to come. The first defeat was owing to lack of practice in batting, and miserable fielding and base running, the second defeat was owing to the same causes, but to a far less flagrant extent. That they did not win the last (1-0), game was owing to bad judgment and poor running around the bases, which lost two probable runs, and poor fielding on the part of McGeary in the 8th innings; McGeary's miserable play afterwards in giving Quest his life when caught off his base and Nolan a safe place on third base lost the game. A brief notice of each inning will show the points we allude to. 1st. Indianapolis, one, two, three; Browns, Clapp out, McGeary a two baser, Battin a fly, McGeary out by running on the fly; 2nd inning, Indianapolis, one, two, three; Browns, two out, then Remsen 1st on balls called and third on error of 2nd base, but out by falling off his base. 3rd innings Indianapols safe hits by Warner, Nolan and Quest, Warner caught stealing 2nd and the others left; Browns, is two out, a two baser by Blong, and left. 4th inning, Indianapolis, one, two, three order; Browns, one, two, three order, 5th innings, Indianapolis, one, two, three order; Browns, Force out at first, Remsen the same by slow running on a right field hit, Dorgan safe, but out stealing 2nd. 6th inning, Indianapolis, 1st man out, 2nd man to 1st and 2nd bases on two wild throws from 3rd base and catcher, next two out; Browns, Croft safe but forced at 2nd by Blong, Blong and Nichols out by double play of Quest and Houtz. 7th inning, Indianapolis, 1st man out, Golden a safe hit, 2d by McGeary's muff, 3d by Flint's out at 1st, and side out by Remsen's fine catch of Warner's long fly; Browns, one-two-three order. 8th inning, Rocap a fly to right, Nolan 1st on McGeary's fumble of a grounder, Quest safe, but was caught off 1st, and whilst being chased Nolan gained third, then McGeary made a blunder, and Quest got back to 1st, McSorley hit to right field and brought Nolan home, Mack a fly, and Houtz a fly, and side out. Browns, one-two-three. 9th innings, Golden out, Flint safe pop, Warner finely put out by Dorgan, Rocap got 1st on a wild throw by McGeary, which should have been a double play, next two men in field outs; Browns, in one-two three order. It will be thus seen that with the exception of Clapp's one wild throw and McGeary's several critical blunders the Browns played a faultless game, Remsen and Dorgan playing brilliantly. Such a fielding record on so brief practice is good. Let some of the others do better. If McGeary had been out of the way defeat at least would have been avoided.

Base Ball Notes.

Harry Wright, under date of April 5th, writes to us as follows: I have delayed answering yours of the 15th ult., thinking I would be in a better position by this time to do so, by reason of out-door practice. In this we have been disappointed, the weather preventing any such indulgence. Yesterday was pleasant and I had made all necessary arrangements for a good practice to-day on the grounds, and here it is snowing. Our list of players you well know; their positions for the season you don't, nor do I. Not till we have practiced awhile and played a few games, shall the positions be assigned. The young players and the new players must have sufficient opportunity to show their batting and fielding skill, and their nerve, temper and activity. On Fast Day, April 12th, the opening game, weather permitting, will be played. Bostons vs. picked nine. To make it interesting to our patrons and to give them an opportunity of witnessing the play of the two pitchers and catchers in the home nine, two games of seven innings will be played. Bond and Brown to alternate with the White Bros. at the close of the first game, in their respective positions in the two nines. The Boston nine will probably be, O'Rourke, 1st b; Morrill, 2d b; Schaffer, 3d b; G Wright, s s; Leonard, l f; Murnam, c f; Manning, r f; Bond or W. White, p; Brown or Jas. White, c. Sutton and the off-pitcher and catcher will play with the picked nine. The latter will be players from the Fall Rivers, Smith of the Crickets and good home talent. On Saturday, the 14th, and on Tuesday, the 17th, we play, weather permitting, the Harvard University nine, on the Boston's grounds.

Our Cincinnati correspondent "Tip," writes to us under date of April 10th, as follows: "Our boys are getting into splendid shape and we all think you do not give them credit for sufficient ability. They will show up well against the best. Remember Hicks and Matthews are the only two—pitcher and catcher—that have been in double harness previous to this year of all in the league nines. Hicks is getting the beef off in rapid style and will show up well, and the two Bobs are in fine form. Pike will go to center and Hallinan play second, sure; Foley is in fine trim and will play third well. The practice game here last Saturday was quite a pleasant success; at least $100 was taken in at the gate.

The *Tribune* man of this city is onto the *Clipper* and worries away at *Chadwick* in the fiercest manner for errors of opinion and fact that appear in the columns of the dramatic organ. Who is *Chadwick?* Does he grind out the base ball hash for the dramatic organ? Some of our daily contemporaries who dabble in the troubled waters of base ball reporting, have adopted the nasty habit of being personal. Who is Chadwick, or Jones, or Haldeman, or Smith, or Robinson? Smash into the organ as much as you please, gentlemen, but spare, oh spare the grinder.

We will give further credit to the *Tribune* man for that Finley "sucker," inasmuch as it has so thoroughly Chicagoed the rest of the pencil pushers. The *Clipper* is the worst "sucker" of the whole crew for our instructive contemporary says: "It may be longer than that before the Chicagoes will ascertain whether Bradley or Spalding can pitch best for McVey's catching, for on that point will the retention of one of the two former players as regular man depend, unless Smith or Finley should show up in remarkable form behind the bat."

The Athletic base ball club, Richmond, Va., held a meeting at Monticello Hall on Wednesday night, March 27th, and reorganized by electing the following officers: W. A. Joyce, President; G. W. Graves, vice-President; J. C. Harris, Secretary; M. Tyler, captain; W. Tyler, catcher; J. Burruss, pitcher; E. Beasley, short stop; J. Harris, first base; E. Napier, second base; M. Dougherty, third base; J. Winston, left field; O. Jones, center field; W. Vaughn, right field; H. Joyce, substitute.

The programme of the Indianapolis nine is April 16th and 18th, Louisvilles at Louisville; April 24th White Stockings at Chicago, and the following at home: May 2d, White Stockings; May 3d, White Stockings; May 5th, Bostons; May 7th, Bostons; May 9th Louisvilles; May 16th, Hartfords; May 17th, Cincinnatis; May 21st, Hartfords; May 25th, Chicagos; May 26th, Bostons; June 1st, St. Louis; June 2d, St. Louis; June 4th, Chicago.

It is rumored that Warren White's Black Hill's expedition is indefinitely postponed, pending certain negotiations with the reorganized Athletics.

The St. Louis Reds, the original cause of the International Association fizzle, have quietly departed this life. McNeary, the manager of the team, did not see money; he saw his hopes shattered by daily accessions to the League-Alliance, then gave the club the happy despatch and sent up the flag to half mast. Of course he damns others for the demise of his "little Reds."

Manager McManus, of the St. Louis Club, offered Nolan $1,800 and a bonus of $500 if he could honorably get his release from the Indianapolis nine and go to St. Louis. Of course the proposition was fruitless. But it shows that the Mound City is already weakening on Nichols.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The exhumed Philadelphia club are reported to be as follows: Lomas, p.; Malone, c.; Abadie, 1b.; Farquhar, 2b.; Dunlap, s.s.; Richardson, 3b.; Treacy, l.f.; Eggler, c. f., and Bechtel r f and change pitcher. They evidently do not aspire to play league alliance clubs, or have only named Bechtel for sport.

The Buckeyes, of Columbus, Ohio, will hold their own with many this year even, as it is rumored that Barnie, c and manager; McCormick, p; Sullivan, 1b; Strief, 2b; Spencer, 3b; Burke, ss; Magner, lf; Fleet, cf; Booth rf, have been secured to form their team.

The Philadelphia *Item* is enraptured with the performances of the reorganized Athletics. It dotes on "West," and thinks him "superior to Jim White as a catcher." Who is "West?" Weaver also is spoken of highly and is evidently an embryo phenomenon.

They indulge in base ball in the realms of Brigham Young. The Occidental and Consolidated base ball clubs played a game on April 6th which resulted in a victory for the Consolidated by 37 to 32. They hit hard out there.

Ryan has joined the Athletic, league-alliance, club. We now see why he made a preposterous demand on the Louisville management for traveling expenses and then obtained his release.

In securing Dean, who last year pitched for the Cincinnati Reds awhile, the Minneapolis club have gotten hold of a man who will yet make a mark as a pitcher. He has pluck and coolness.

The Fall River team, of Fall River, Mass., are reported as follows: Jennings, c; Johnson, p; Libby, 1b; Hackett, 2b; Hanlon, 3b; Mutrie, ss; (and captain); Smith lf; McGunnigle, cf; Rowley, rf.

The Brown Stockings defeated the Memphis Reds by 2 to 0 on April 9th; the evidence of safe batting was not very great. On April 10th the Browns made 5 to 4 against the Reds; not so good.

The $2 800 Louisville left fielder made a home run off of Lafferty in the practice game, and now all Louisville is mortgaging its corner lots to back its pets against "Keck's menagerie."

The Chicago Club grounds are at this season of the year undoubtedly the worst in the country. The men have little opportunity of good quiet out-door practice.

The Live Oaks, the Tecumsehs, the Maple Leaves and the Buckeyes will contend for the championship rag of the International Association. It's two and two.

The *Clipper* entertains somewhat the same opinions of the late Brown Stocking defeats that we do; lack of practice.

The *Item* gives up Milwaukee Bennett, and the Athletics are not likely to kick. The trembling league is saved.

Sweasey, of last year's Cincinnatis, says he has not signed with the Lowells or with any other club.

M. Quinton, of Philadelphia, has been engaged as change catcher by the Maple Leaf club.

Ryan, the smart left fielder of last year's Louisville club, has obtained his release.

Fulmer has been appointed captain of the Athletic nine with Ryan to assist.

Billiards.

KEOKUK, Iowa, March 28, 1877.—*Editor Chicago Field.*—Shaw, Heiser, billiardists and fancy shot players gave two exhibitions at Rollins billard parlors 19 and 20, and succeeded in proving a strong enough magnet to attract quite a number of the admirers of the game to witness their skill. Monday night's game was won by Heiser by a score of 300 to 202. Winners highest runs, 50 and 54, losers highest run 48 and 37, winners average 12, losers average 8½. Tuesday nights game was also won by Heiser by 300 to 218 and the runs and average were both so poor that it could scarcely be designated as even a good game. Shaw entertained the audiences by exhibitions of his wonderful fancy shots and finger playing. Yours truly, TOBY.

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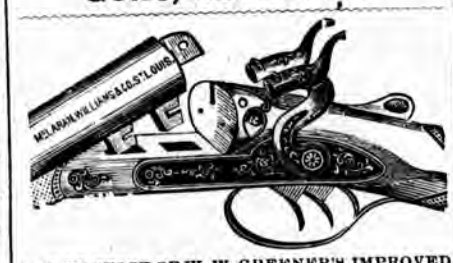

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6-20-tf

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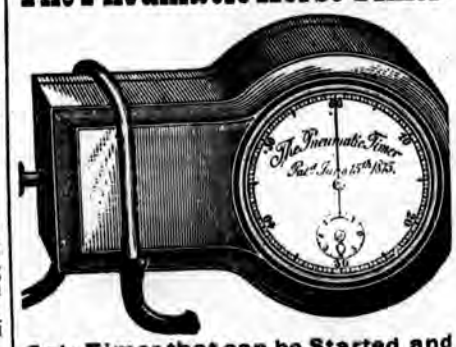

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.30 Pony Colt	9 00	1 50	3 00	60 cts.
.32 Ladies Colt	9 50	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.38 Pet Colt	10 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
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Smith and Wesson, No. 3, or Army, $17; Nickel, $1.50.

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For Long 30 Cartridges.

POOR PISTOLS,

by which we mean poorly-made pistols with *cast-iron* or *brass frames*, and we are sorry to say that consumers are often *induced* to buy these, believing them to be good arms. A little reflection will enable most consumers to understand how little it costs to make a pistol with cast-iron frame, compared to producing an arm by first forging and then working out the metal. With this warning we have to add that our business, as merchants, is to keep what is called for, and we have for sale a long list among them. Alert, Favorite, Little Joker, Creedmoor, Defiance, Centennial, Petrel, Trojan, Blue Jacket, Whitney, Buffalo Bill, Captain Jack, Spit Fire, at from $2.25 to $3.75 each. Nickel plate, each 40 cents extra. Also, Standard. These are pistols with cast frames, but made in imitation of the beautifully wrought Smith and Wesson. Standard .22, $5.75; Standard .30, $6.50; Standard .32, $7.50.

Then a recently-produced pistol known as "Hoods" .38 calibre, $6.75; Hood's 41 calibre, $7.25. The *best* we can say of these pistols is that they are made with cast-iron frames, and are *counterfeits* of the Colt's New Line. We say *counterfeits*, because saying that they are in imitation does not express what we mean. They are beyond all question *intended* to be sold to the unwary, as if they were of the quality of the beautifully-made forged and wrought Colt's New Line. We endeavor to describe them so that consumers will detect them when they are offered.

Several of the names used with the cast-iron pistols are *aliases;* that is, a pistol is "run" for a time with one name, until the arm is known, and then a new name is put upon them, and so on. This is true of several of the names above. The only safe course is to insist upon having *only forged and wrought frames*, and the best of these are Colt's and Smith and Wesson's.

CARTRIDGES.—In purchasing cartridges for Colt's New Line, *insist* upon having .22, .30, .38 and .41 *long*. These sizes *short* are intended for pistols with cast-iron frames. All will fit in Colt's New Line, but the long are required for best penetration. We may here mention that there is a way in boring cast-iron pistols, which is to make the barrel the size, or nearly the size, of the cylinder. This takes off the strain so that cast-iron may stand it; *but it destroyes the penetration.*

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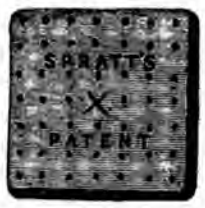
NONE ARE  UNLESS SO

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